The Missionary Herald

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WITHIN the past month the newspapers have widely portrayed the horror of Turkey's treatment of her Armenian citizens. The story is out now, not in full, with all the raw and ghastly details set forth, but with evidence enough and with sufficient authorization to make it certain that unbelievable outrages are being committed in the hidden interior of Turkey. It is not necessary for the *Missionary Herald* to rehearse the tale; our readers are already sore at heart over it. Torture, rapine, exile, and massacre have virtually exterminated the Armenians over wide areas of the country; family, property, life, all have been scattered and broken. Towns and villages have been deserted; roadways lined with the corpses of those who fell sick or starving on the march; the men shot, hanged, or beaten to death; the girls forced into slavery or the harem; the women and children driven on to slow exhaustion in lonely desert lands. And when an American lady of high standing, not a missionary, went to plead with Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, in behalf of these outraged and defenseless women and girls, his reply was, "This amuses us."

An Orgy of Unbridled Hate

From its many and trustworthy sources of information, the American Board is able to corroborate this mass of testimony. It is all of one sort, from whatever quarter it comes; an ugly record of abominable cruelty and fanatic hate. The testimony of eyewitnesses, as they come from one section and another of Turkey into the Board Rooms and tell of what they have seen and endured, is simply heart-rending. It makes one sick to learn that such things can happen in this modern world.

AS a sample of Turkish atrocities to inoffensive and defenseless Armenians, take the case of one man and his family. He was for twenty years professor in an important mission college in the interior of Turkey. Two years ago he took a post-graduate course at Princeton, and received a prize of $250 for the best English essay. This man was tortured in prison till he could not stand, then taken out and hanged. His wife, an educated woman, and her little ones were deported and his twelve-year-old daughter taken to the harem of a Turkish officer, perhaps to save her from the common soldiers.

One Instance

The destruction of this household, the wiping out of this entire family, illustrates the unreasoning and pitiless character of the attack upon the Armenian race. Upon the plea of military necessity, and with the ostensible purpose of ferreting out seditious and dangerous elements in the land, Turkish officials have undertaken a ruthless and indiscriminate extermination of the Armenians. They have even struck first and hardest at the educated, well-to-do, influential, and stable families. They have brutally abused their good citizens.

It is announced that the United States Government has protested to Turkey, that outraged sentiment of the American people demands that a stop be put to this business. But it is to be feared that in this matter Turkey is beyond control of the United States or even of Germany. And we are told on high German authority that it is nobody's business but Turkey's; that if she wishes to discipline the unspeakable Armenians, she should be allowed to do it without interference!

American Interests in Turkey Violated

IN the midst of our distress over the plight of the hunted Armenians in Turkey, we cannot overlook the fact that in their efforts to exterminate them the Turks are working havoc with the American Board's enterprise in their country, injuring its property, destroying its institutions, and even insulting, imprisoning, and expelling its missionaries.

Imagine a mission plant at one center containing eleven buildings in its college compound, two new and partly finished buildings assigned to its theological school, three large and well-equipped hospital buildings, two more for the girls' boarding school, one for a school for the deaf, besides a large hall, a dormitory, and many smaller edifices. And all these buildings now emptied, closed, and sealed by Turkish authorities; the Armenian professors and instructors killed, the others scattered; the hundreds of students, girls as well as young men, carried off, many of them to a nameless fate; churches emptied; the Armenian community swept away; work at a standstill. Multiply this station by ten or twelve, and you have in substance the situation of all the American Board's centers of work in the interior of Turkey.

Then consider the interference with the rights and liberties of the missionaries. In one case letters from a United States consul were withheld from the missionary to whom they were addressed on the ground that now the capitulations were abolished, he was no longer to look to his consul but to Turkish authorities for his information and direction. Missionary residences have without warning been searched, closets and drawers ransacked, papers seized, in the effort to find damaging evidence. Missionaries themselves have been arrested, thrown into jail, escorted across the country under guard of troops, tried by court martial. They have been told, "Resist our authority, and you will be hanged like any citizen of the land."

Put together the separate bits of evidence that come in from one section and another, and it becomes clear that American interests in Turkey have been repeatedly and grossly violated; that American citizens, American property, and American enterprises have all suffered at the hands of the mad Turk.

A Sudden Appeal Promptly Answered

THE American Board received, October 6, a cable dispatch from Rev. S. v. R. Trowbridge, formerly one of its missionaries at Aintab, but now serving the World's Sunday School Association at Cairo, reporting that 6,000 Armenian refugees have arrived at Port Said. The party included four mission congregations from villages in the vicinity of Antioch. For sixty days they defended their homes from violent Turkish attacks. Then and during their flight heroic sufferings were endured; their few supplies were soon exhausted. A Red Cross flag raised by a pastor was seen from the sea by a French cruiser, which with others rescued them. The survivors, mostly women and children, were utterly destitute; many were sick.

British authorities were providing food and shelter. Six thousand dollars were needed for clothing and medicines. For this Mr. Trowbridge appealed to America. A local organization, including a nurses' committee, had been formed to care for these refugees. The American diplomatic agent had given his approval.

Happily, the Armenian Atrocities Committee, from funds it was receiving for its relief work, was in position to forward the sum called for by this appeal.

A Timely Organization

THE American Committee on Armenian Atrocities leaped full grown to its task. The outcome of a conference in New York City, September 16, of representatives of American institutions and associations conducting

philanthropic work in Turkey, within three weeks it organized itself, formed its plan of operation, pursued its investigations, formulated its reports, secured their wide publication, issued its appeal, began to gather its relief funds, and cabled $100,000 to Ambassador Morgenthau for his distribution and $6,000 to Egypt for relief of the refugees reported at Port Said. This young and vigorous body has rendered immense service in awakening and focusing public sentiment in America against Turkey's inhuman treatment of her Armenian subjects. It proposes to keep up its activity till way is found of stopping the persecution, or at least of alleviating its unspeakable distresses. Its influence is being felt in support of the Government's protest to Turkey.

In Albania as Well as in Armenia

REV. W. P. CLARKE, our missionary in charge at Monastir in New Serbia, forwards a letter addressed to him and bearing nineteen signatures, of which the following is a partial translation:—

"About thirty-five thousand persons—women, old men, and children—from South Albania, from many totally destroyed villages within a radius of seventy kilometers from Kortcha, Colomia, Premetti, and other places, are actually without shelter, sleeping on the ground without coverings, without any resources, living along the roads on the generosity of infrequent passers-by, not having strength enough even to dig the graves of those dying by them; all sick, without any medical care, in a wretched physical and moral condition, with no able-bodied person among them."

Mr. Clarke adds that he is asked to let the generous-minded in America know of these conditions in the hope that there may be some alleviation of the great suffering. Here is another piteous appeal to add to those the war has elsewhere evoked. It affords a glimpse into the chaos of misery and misrule into which Albania is plunged. There will be a ray of light if Mr. Clarke is able to administer some relief funds from Monastir.

The Testimony of a Generous Gift

THE Board's missionaries in the Balkan fields are now caught in the current of the war as it engulfs Serbia and Bulgaria in its ever widening sweep. We may expect broken or delayed communications also from this quarter, and at length fresh stories of distress and of the strain of watching helplessly a furious and ruinous struggle. Rev. W. P. Clarke, of Monastir, writing on the last day of August of a recent visit from Miss Mitchell, of New York, and some companions of hers in relief work at Nish, and of their inspection of the mission work, the orphanage, the girls' school, etc., records with gratitude their leaving a gift of $1,000 from Dr. Richard P. Strong, director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, who has just returned to America from his victorious fight with the typhus plague in Serbia. This gift, made to the orphanage without conditions, to be used as the missionaries see fit, is eloquent witness as to the worth of the work it is doing for the neediest children in that hard-pressed land.

False Rumors in the Air

THE news from Turkey is bad enough without the addition of evil rumors which keep coming. For instance, the Board received from one quarter rumor of a massacre of Bitlis missionaries, and from another report of the murder of Miss Shane at Bitlis. After several days of waiting for some confirmation and the starting of lines of investigation came authoritative word from the State Department that the rumor of the massacre was unfounded, and that Miss Shane had telegraphed from Bitlis, September 26, that she was

nursing Miss McLaren, who was sick with typhus. The situation is distressing enough without the alarm occasioned by these floating bits of misinformation. As to all so-called news from Turkey now, we can only wait with such patience as is possible for the authenticated accounts that determine the facts.

Meanwhile the officers of the Board are in close communication with the State Department, endeavoring to look after all the missionaries left on the fields, to secure the safe conduct of those who may be exposed to any special peril to some center of comparative quiet, and to make possible, if thought desirable, the withdrawal from Turkey of still others whose work is suspended or whose situation is peculiarly trying or hazardous.

A Message from Bitlis

ON October 15 word came from the Department of State, Washington, that the following telegram had been received from the American Ambassador at Constantinople:—

"Miss Shane telegraphs from Bitlis: 'Miss McLaren has recovered from typhus. We desire to spend winter in Bitlis.'"

This is reassuring word, indeed; and it is convincing testimony as to the missionary fiber of these ladies, left without male protector in the midst of a turbulent city in the war zone of Turkey's eastern frontier. Evidently they have found work to do and wish to be about it. Even the Turks must admire such intrepid missionaries.

A Relief Commission's View of the American Board

WE have had the privilege of reading the report of the War Relief Commission to the Rockefeller Foundation on conditions in Turkey —a careful and dispassionate document of thirty-five typewritten pages prepared by this commission after its visit to Turkey. It deals with present conditions in that empire, and particularly the Armenian situation; records certain conclusions and makes certain suggestions to the Foundation in view of a possible determination to help in relief for Turkey. The document is of a somewhat private nature, not published nor intended for general distribution. We do not feel warranted in quoting from it; it is sufficient to say that the facts which it relates only confirm statements in the current press, gathered from other sources.

We may remark, however, the commission's high appreciation of the American Board's representatives in Turkey and their adequacy for the task of relief. Their attitude and that of the Board they represent towards relief work, the commission declares to be in accord with the general principles of the Foundation. Whenever it is possible, available funds are employed in productive relief as opposed to the mere distribution of money and food without return in the way of work. It is the only organization now available with the requisite qualifications for undertaking relief work speedily; its past history and experience are such that it will get the maximum amount of relief out of funds contributed for that purpose. If the Foundation should feel that Turkey is a proper field for its work, the commission is of the opinion that the most effective form that the relief could take would be a donation in money, to be expended as it has been in the past through the American Board mission.

Of the twenty cities listed in this report as suggested centers for relief work, sixteen are where the American Board has mission stations or is conducting mission work.

The 106th Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the American Board this year being held with the National Council comes a week later in the month of October than usually. It is impossible, therefore, to get any reflection of it in this issue of the *Missionary Herald,* which will

be coming from the press as the New Haven meetings close.

Our readers will find, however, at the back of this number the Annual Survey of the Fields presented to the meeting by Secretary Barton; also parts of the Treasurer's Report and the Report of the Home Department, as made by Treasurer Wiggin and Secretary Smith. They are full of information, and afford the latest showing of the work of the Board at home and abroad. Don't fail to read them.

Nearly a Century's Span

TITUS COAN was one of the great figures in the redemption of the Sandwich Islands. Though he died a generation ago, his memory abides; and it has been kept green in part by the continued residence of his widow in Honolulu till she too entered into rest, August 31. The youngest child of Rev. Hiram Bingham, in 1820 one of the pioneer missionaries to the islands, Miss Lydia Bingham, before her marriage in 1872, was the first principal of Kawaiahao Seminary for Girls. The devoted and most efficient companion of her famous husband in his missionary labors, after his decease Mrs. Coan became one of the influential Christian women of Honolulu. The writer had the privilege of seeing her a year and a half ago in her historic home, one of the shrines of the city, where men and women have felt it a blessing to receive her kindly word and smile and to reflect upon what God hath wrought in those islands from her father's day to hers.

An Emperor's Gift

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the emperor of Japan has given to the funds of Doshisha University 3,000 yen ($1,500) in appreciation of the services rendered by that institution to the educational progress of the country.

As one of the oldest and most influential schools of Christian education in Japan, Doshisha may welcome this mark of favor from the emperor with peculiar satisfaction. Far beyond what the money will do for it, the donation will bring to the university a prestige and an encouragement that will be of untold service. We congratulate President Harada and his associates on this well-merited token of approval.

A Grateful Letter from China

FOR many years the theological seminary at Peking has had the "Andrews Scholarship," and many students have received the aid of its income. The latest beneficiary is a Mr. Pi, for many years a worker in the Tientsin church. He was forced to leave college in the junior year to support his family. The year that he finally succeeded in getting to the seminary his lands were flooded, and so continued for three years, cutting off the regular support of his people. He managed to borrow some money for them, and so has completed his course with the help of the scholarship. Mr. Wilder, of the seminary, declares he is the most grateful student he has known, and forwards the translation of a letter which Mr. Pi has written to his benefactor. This letter, with its quaint but sincere expressions of gratitude, will be read with interest:—

"Mr. Andrews:

"Graciously peruse what I humbly present. The writer wishes to send you, his elder brother, a special message of gratitude for your kindness. For several years past I have had the purpose and desire to enter the theological seminary, but have been prevented by my family affairs. Three years ago I, your younger brother, had saved only enough money to pay the expenses of one year in the seminary, and therefore had no hope of finishing the course. After entering, however, I heard Pastor George Wilder mention that there is an Andrews Scholarship for assisting students who have the purpose but are without the means to study for the ministry. I have now received the

help of this scholarship until I have accomplished my purpose to graduate. True indeed it is that you, although we are in no wise acquainted with one another, in Christ have enabled me to accomplish my desired object.

"For these two years I have received of your favor, and though I wish to requite it, I am unable. I can only do my best to requite this favor upon the persons of your unknown little brothers in China, and hope for great peace to come to you."

Mr. Pi is said to be now doing good work for the Tientsin station.

How to Present Christianity

AMONG the difficulties which confront the foreign missionary at his task, none is more serious or more vital than that of so teaching Christianity as to preserve its unique message of salvation by faith and at the same time to make it intelligible, real, and persuasive to minds to which both its language and its thought are foreign. We get a glimpse into the difficulty in the following extract from a letter of one of our missionaries, head of a theological school, to his adult children in this country:—

"Today's lesson to the theological students began with, 'justification by faith.' How strange these words seem to the non-Christian! How vague and almost meaningless they seem even to many Christians! Those are not the words of every-day life in any land. What men need is a simple, understandable expression of how one can become what he ought to become. 'Justification' is a legal term for all practical purposes. Paul used it because by upbringing and thinking he had ever thought of how a man is to become right in his relation to a law. Nowadays, when we consider that what is desired is that you and I and every one should have the right filial relation to the Father of our spirits, the words 'justification by faith' seem to have some artificial and unreal meaning. What I am trying to do is to help these preachers somewhat to get at the real thing, *i. e.*, to understand that by intimate association with the supreme Son of God, we through his help ourselves become sons of God. But this is not easy to understand or to experience."

That's good counsel for theological professors and preachers in America.

A Sign of the Times

A SIGNIFICANT event in foreign missionary circles is the visit to this country of Rev. W. H. Findley, M.A., for many years a secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society and now a member of the Committee on Survey and Occupation of the Edinburgh Conference Continuation Committee. Mr. Findley has been appointed by the last named committee to conduct a two years' careful survey of India as a mission field; not only to gather statistics, but to analyze the statistics of present occupation, the resources of the native church, the comparative value of different forms of mission activity, etc., all with a view to discovering how better to distribute the forces and to utilize the funds for the accomplishment of the task.

Mr. Findley will have the assistance of expert missionaries in counsel and guidance, in addition to the service of paid agents, who will conduct the canvasses. He has come to America that he may make the acquaintance of foreign mission boards in this country, as he already has done in England, that he may feel they clearly understand what he is about and cooperate with him in his undertaking. All of which is one more proof that foreign missions are fast passing from the sporadic, independent, and unorganized stage to a systematized and truly combined effort to evangelize the world.

The Higher Preparedness

THE National Missionary Campaign is under way. Its round of conventions in seventy-five cities of the land is well begun. Beneath the surface for a year or more has been going on a tremendous amount of planning. The Laymen's Movement has brought to the project its wide and successful experience and has blocked out its most ambitious undertaking. Mission boards, home and foreign, are contributing of their best to its furtherance. Denominational leaders have taken hold of it. In every city it is to visit, brain, time, and money are being spent in its behalf. In each case months of systematic effort are both to precede and to follow the brief convention days; from these centers a comprehensive cultivation of districts is to be pursued. It is doubtful if there was ever undertaken a more truly national religious movement than this into which the Christian energy of the United States is to be largely poured this winter.

Is it justifiable? Is the call for it real and urgent? Or has it acquired a stimulated and artificial importance through the enthusiasm of its promoters?

We believe it is entirely warranted; that it is even demanded by the situation of the world. Is Christianity to go backward or to move forward? That is the sobering, unavoidable question which the war presses. Think of the depletion of Christian lands which it entails; the millions of bright young lives that are being laid down, many of which would have contributed to the Christian forces of the world in the next thirty years; the millions of money expended, a considerable portion of which might have been used for the direct extension of God's Kingdom; the impoverishment of lands that must for long be burdened with enormous debts to the slackening of their religious enterprises. Consider too the harvest of hate that is entailed, the animosities that will prevent for one generation at least such coöperative effort as hitherto has united the so-called Christian nations in evangelizing the world. Add the demoralizing of life that is sure to come in lands disordered by war, and the flagrant and colossal misrepresentation of Christianity which has scandalized the world, and it begins to appear what adverse forces Christianity faces today and will face long after the war is over.

Moreover, the world is in danger of being anti-Christianized by the panic the war is engendering. We feel it already in this country, where men of leadership are loudly shouting that we must prepare ourselves to avert threatening war; where the military spirit is industriously being stirred and the excitement of this awful conflict is being turned to the consideration of national defense and the scheming for commercial gains.

The best national defense is the spread of a genuine Christianity. The one witness that is the crying need of the world just now is as to the reality of the spirit of Jesus among men; the loving, sacrificial, all-embracing purpose to lead men everywhere to know their Heavenly Father and to live together as his children in their Father's world. To proclaim, extend, establish the Kingdom of God's love, that is the need of the time; a need never so great and demanding as now, a need which looks to the Christian forces of neutral America for declaration, appeal, and response.

The higher preparedness required of the United States in this hour is to exhibit to the world a devotion and an aim that may overcome the spirit that is rampant, and which, whether it appears in Christian or in pagan lands, is the spirit of Mammon. The National Missionary Campaign has the message of the hour for America.

A TURKISH MARKET

By ROBBINS W. BARSTOW

The following graphic sketch of Turkish life as it flows in times of peace will be read with peculiar interest now that war's distress has interrupted all the usual processes of trade and commerce. Mr. Barstow was a tutor in the American Board Boys' School in Mardin, Turkey, during 1910–11.—The Editor.

WE knew from the sounds that faintly reached us that we were nearing the market. Above the dull hum of a thousand voices could be heard the sharp clatter of the horses' feet slipping about over the worn cobbles, the harsh shouts of their drivers, and the occasional yelp of a dog as he was kicked aside.

Around a corner was prodded a diminutive donkey, with a small parcel tied on his back in place of the huge load of charcoal he had brought to the city. At the other end of the iron-shod goad came a rough, black-bearded Kurd, muttering to himself and shaking his clenched fist as he thought of the merchant whose price he had not been able to break. Behind him came three Arab women, their tattooed faces beaming with excitement after the purchase of some new red shoes, which they carried in their hands, walking barefooted over the scorching pavement to save their fresh treasures.

The noise increased as we rode along. We were crowded to the wall to avoid a large drove of horses and mules starting on the long jaunt to the Persian border, with oddly shaped boxes balanced over the high pack saddles. The turbaned drivers cracked their long whips and uttered hideous yells at short intervals, and in the pauses we could often catch a metallic ring from some blacksmith's hammer.

Then of a sudden we turned a sharp corner and found ourselves in the midst of a perfect bedlam. Our progress was impeded by the throngs which blocked the streets before the shops. On either side of the long, narrow lane

A TYPICAL MARKET SCENE

Note the piles of grain, the chaffering crowds, the flat roofs of the houses, and the minaret

were the trades booths, usually several of a kind together. We found the iron workers first, on our right, six shops of them. Opposite their section were

"STARTING ON THE LONG JAUNT TO PERSIA"

located the sellers of small wares—soaps, pins, hair ornaments, and other trinkets. Beyond them several carpenter shops were noisily busy, and back on the right were the cloth merchants barricaded behind piles of cheap European prints.

Worming our way along, we passed slowly through the bazaar, now waiting for a leisurely camel to cross our path and then again dodging through a pack of donkeys. Kurds, Arabs, Syrians, Greeks, Turks, and burly Sudanese blacks were mingled in a noisy throng, crowding against the shop counters and shouting their offers at the tradesmen, or loudly crying their grievances to sympathizing friends.

Here a gray-bearded villager was having a hard time trying to load a big, brightly painted chest on his donkey. Every passer-by seemed to brush against the chest or the small creature under it, thus disturbing the balance and drawing out a great stream of oaths from the exasperated old man. A little farther on, an Arab and a Turkish muleteer were fiercely disputing the right of way. Their loads were so bulky that they could not pass in the narrow street, and of course neither cared to give way to the other. The coming of the Americans was a good excuse for the Arab, who seemed to be loosing out; so he salaamed to me, and with as much dignity as he could summon backed his animal down a little alley and waited until our caravan and the enemy had passed.

Meanwhile, a crowd of noisy youngsters had gathered around us, and now they ran ahead shouting to the people to clear the way for the "Franjias," as they called us, "Frenchy" being the generic term for foreigners. They knew well enough that we had plenty of small coppers for them, and the merry imps fairly outdid themselves to win our favor. They pushed aside the sleepy donkeys, shook their fists in old women's faces, forming a very efficient, if not always courteous, advance guard.

FAST FREIGHT IN TURKEY

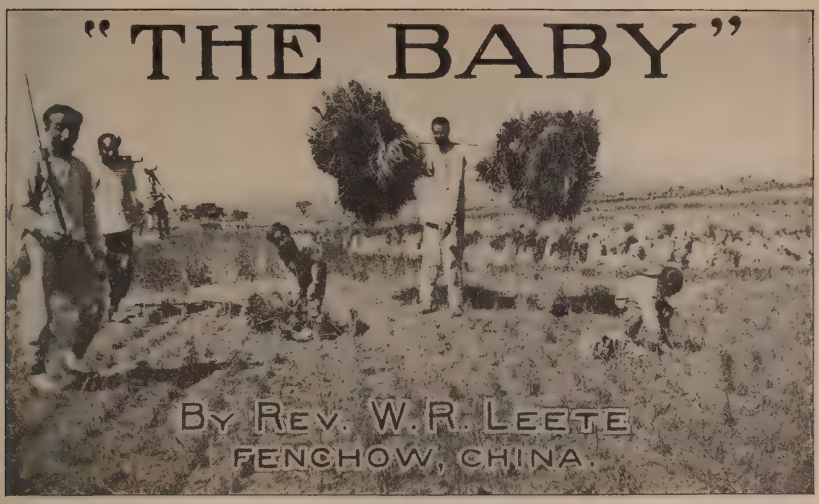
WOOD AND LUMBER MARKET, BITLIS, TURKEY

They were needed when we reached the meat market. One almost despaired of ever getting through the excited mob. The way was absolutely choked. In the blood-soaked street a mule had slipped down, and three strong Kurds were pulling him to his feet again. With heads tied fast to the wall, a number of sheep and goats were waiting their turn at the knife, and the eager buyers stumbled over them as they fingered the dripping sides of mutton hanging in front of the fly-infested stalls.

At last we emerged from this seething mass and found great relief in the quieter grain market. At the upper end we stopped before the shop of Ali, at whose home we were to be entertained. No sooner had we drawn up our animals to greet Ali Effendi than we became the center of a pushing, chattering crowd, for our stopping aroused much greater interest than our mere passage through the market. The curious people pressed about us, inspecting our leggings, saddles, and bridles, and even feeling of our clothes. Not only was this personal investigation rather distasteful, but we discovered that we were effectually blocking the traffic and bringing upon our heads the voluminous curses of a score of drivers and porters. We therefore bade our host-to-be good-by, and left him salaaming most decorously; although before we were out of hearing his manner had completely changed, and he shouted as valiantly as the best.

Another hundred yards through a less crowded part of the market brought us to a side street, down which our guide turned. Passers here were few, and the dogs were dozing in the sun waiting for the afternoon quiet, when they would invade the market places for their daily orgy on the remains of the butchering. Passing several small houses, we came to a large gate, through which we passed into an immense courtyard. A hearty shout brought servants running to hold our horses and to assist us in dismounting. We were then ushered into the long and richly furnished reception room of our wealthy friend. Seated on the comfortable divans, watching a servant prepare our coffee, the noise and confusion of the markets were forgotten, and we gave ourselves gladly to the hospitality of the good sheik's ample house and interesting family.

"THE BABY"



Harvesting wheat

"TWO chunks of stone!" blurted our big mountaineer as he strode along by his pack animals and cracked his rawhide whip in their ears. In spite of our own disappointment, we had to laugh in appreciation of our honest companion's way of venting his dissatisfaction with the two small inns whose empty larders we were passing. Then our relief was completed when he reached around for the wadded towel on his back and drew out several large, round bread cakes, which he had provided himself withal, and insisted on sharing with us for our noonday meal.

In fact "the Baby," as every one at the Fenchow station calls him, would do anything for any of us and has often said so. Any odd job and many a big one come his way in consequence. He takes them all in the same good nature which characterizes his stride and his face when he's out on the mountains of Shansi, with whip in hand and an honest load on his mule's back. Even we sober missionaries, who either follow the printed page as we ride or fumble a pack of Chinese hieroglyphics on our tours, forgive him all his insistent and incessant chatter as he tries to lighten the way for us. There is no subject under heaven that he will not discuss, and no subject under heaven that he will not ask a string of unending questions about; as Mr. Pye is deep in the philosophy of Bergsen, he is asked if the moon shines in America, or I am jerked from the excitement of reading about the robe Confucius wore to consider the question of whether or not the King of England can be called a Christian.

Perhaps the greatest reason for the undying and continuous devotion of this big man is the service which Dr. Watson rendered his little clubfooted baby boy last year. The path "the Baby" has had to follow since the announcement of his entering the Fenchow church has resembled the brambly mule trails of his mountain home. The last pass seemed to be reached when, after the birth of three girls, all the village laughed about his ears since it was announced that a boy had arrived in his family, but a boy just as useless as a girl—clubfooted! Surely never had man received so pronounced a judgment from the gods of his fathers as had come to this deserter to a foreign faith. And in humiliation the poor man and his family even refrained from coming into the city at the usual times.

When at last Dr. Watson heard of the plight our friends were in, he realized that some of his opportunity for serving them had already passed. His difficulties were increased, because his medical equipment did not include proper material for the casts considered necessary at home. But he ordered "the Baby" to bring the boy to the city where he could be treated; and twice a week for five months Dr. Watson made applications of bandages of plaster of Paris. After many months of suffering the youngster's big toes, which at first touched his shins, were brought down level with the heels; and now after a year and a half the boy is scrambling around with the other young life of his yard.

THE "BABY" AND FAMILY

"The Baby's" house is built up from the deep gulch which almost completely circumscribes the village. Only on the west is there a narrow neck of land running down from the uplands, and this is confronted by the village wall and the white gate tower. Since the village plateau is about the shape of New York City, there is but one main street running its length, and from this street or alley run the lanes to the houses built along the edge of the surrounding ravine. Up one of these alleys is the door to "the Baby's" yard. About this door one generally finds several mules tied, so that he has to pick his way between their heels. Inside are four small, one-story buildings of brick, mud, and tile, facing in on the four sides of the court. The tallest at the farther end consists of three rooms with circular ceilings filled in above, so that they are crowned by a flat roof from which one can look far down into the gully below. It is up on this roof that grain is laid out to dry in the sun, while on the brick-laid court below it is bound and thrashed and heaped in a great pile before storing. A year's crop seems but a small pile to Western eyes.

Yet there was a time when even the smallest crops failed in all this region, and for three years men, women, and children died by the hundreds. It was then, in the great famine of 1878, that all of his family except "the Baby" and his mother were lost. They managed to get along on the little land remaining to them, and the boy helped by tending the neighbors' sheep. The mother knew the early missionaries at Fenchow, and their great affection for the straightforward and open-

THE "BABY," HIS FAMILY, HOME, AND CROP OF WINTER WHEAT

minded mountain people, and the boy heard some of the gospel from earliest years. But in his teens he was a gambler and gave vent to his healthy energies, to the general discomfort of the community, until after the reorganization of the church following 1900. Since then his sincere devotion to his Lord has given him the poise that his life had lacked, and houses and lands and responsibilities have come to him, until at present he holds the honor of being an elder in the village.

"The Baby" is certainly the most prominent church member in his village as well as the most devoted: a pillar of the church measuring over six feet four! Last fall he cleared out one of the buildings in his court, and pasting posters of Bible narratives on its walls gave it for the use of the Christians of the community, while their Sunday worship was held in his open court. The result has been that his village has contributed this year as many men to the church as any in our field, even including the largest centers. The men of Hsiang-tze-yuan have become so valuable and reliable that most of them are kept in the city to work for the station there, in the hospital, in the schools, or at building. "The Baby" himself has just finished with credit the building of our new mission

THE MAIN STREET OF THE VILLAGE

house at Hsia Ch'ü—a contract of over $200. If any spot in our field deserves a proper chapel for its worship it is the Baby's village, where it could be had for a little over $150, as the Baby himself takes constant occasion to remind us.

It is hard for these simple people to realize the financial inconsistencies of the seemingly wealthy missionaries; and it is correspondingly hard for the missionaries to answer the questions which they put regarding the cost of one's clothing and all one possesses. Many is the time I have noted an expression of surprise pass the Baby's face when I have told him such facts as that my tramping shoes cost a Shansi man's two months' wages, or that the rifle with which I go out to hunt the wild boar that tears up the crops spends a day's wages at every discharge! America to him is the land of fabulous wealth, like unto China in its golden age, long before the great Confucius.

America, too, is the land of righteousness, where the man who does not believe in the good God is a knave or an idiot. Yet, as one other old church member up in the mountains also observed after taking some English sportsmen from Tientsin out to hunt deer and boar, there *are* men from Christian countries who do not follow the Christian pattern, and for whom they consequently have very little use except as business propositions.

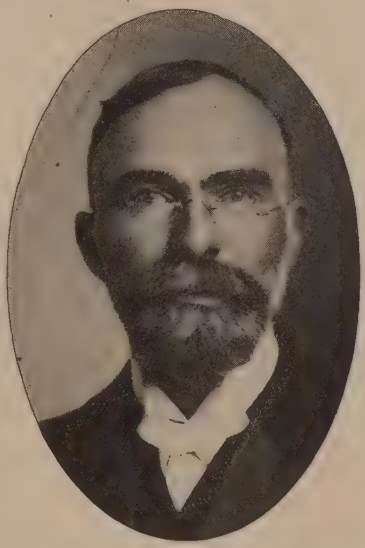
May we missionaries in the interior be able to lay the foundations of the church so solidly that these people shall be able to withstand the evils and temptations which must come, not only from unworthy representatives of Christian countries, but even with the railroad, machinery, and many other good things from the West.

THE ROOFS OF VAN, FROM THE HISTORIC ROCK

Van the city is in the center of Van the vilayet, on the east of which is Persia, on the north the Russian Caucasus. Near the convergence of the three countries stands Mt. Ararat. West of Van the city lies Lake Van, 5,500 feet above sea level. In the city rises a great fortified crag, cuneiform inscriptions on which contain records dating back to Sennacherib. One of these inscriptions is on the flat rock in the foreground of the picture

REV. GEORGE P. KNAPP, OF BITLIS[1]

ON August 17 a friendly Turk reached Harpoot from Diarbekir, ninety miles away, and brought the sad news that Rev. George P. Knapp had died there some days before. Mr. Knapp reached Diarbekir in a very sick condition, and stayed at a "hotel" near the Mardin gate. An Armenian evangelical pastor and wife and a devoted Armenian nurse attended him as best they could. His physician — a Turkish doctor and husband of the nurse — visited him several times a day, doing all that he was able. Despite every care, Mr. Knapp died suddenly, and with funeral services conducted by the Armenian pastor, his body was laid to rest in the Protestant cemetery.



REV. GEORGE P. KNAPP

These are all the facts as yet obtained concerning the departure of this beloved missionary from the land to which he gave his life. Why he left his station at Bitlis while Miss Shane and Miss McLaren remained there, what was the nature of his disease, or why he should have gone to Diarbekir, whence Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Smith had been expelled, are questions that wait yet for answer. The Harpoot missionaries anticipated the coming of other Armenian friends from Diarbekir who, it was hoped, would be able to supply some of these missing particulars.

Mr. Knapp had been for twenty-five years a devoted and enthusiastic missionary to Turkey. Born in the land, he loved it, and was eager in every way to help its people. Familiar from his infancy with the frontier region round Bitlis, where the marauding Kurds have made life a terror to the Armenians and the rule of the Turk has been harsh and bigoted, Mr. Knapp had been witness of many dramatic events and had lived through several periods of massacre. In 1896, in his first term of missionary service, he was suddenly arrested on the absurd charge of inciting sedition, and was about to be bundled out of the country, with "expelled" stamped upon his passport, when his resolute demand for a trial at Constantinople brought a stay of proceedings.

From 1899 to 1909 Mr. Knapp was located at Harpoot, and there originated quite extensive plans for agricultural and industrial undertakings for the needy people. Versatile in his efforts, untiring in his labors, and generous in his sympathy, it is no wonder that he gained to an unusual degree the confidence and affection of the poor people for whose welfare he strove. He will be sadly missed by whatever remnant of them shall be found when the cloud that hangs over war-swept Bitlis has at length lifted.

It is significant that the hands that ministered to him at the last were of Armenian and of Turk, of the races

[1] George Perkins Knapp, born of missionary parents (Rev. and Mrs. George C. Knapp) at Bitlis, Turkey in Asia, June 13, 1863; graduated Harvard College (1887) and Hartford Theological Seminary (1890); ordained, Farmington, Conn., May 28, 1890; married July 2, 1890, to Miss Anna J. Hunt, Barre, Mass.; appointed missionary A. B. C. F. M. January 28, 1890. At Bitlis, 1890–96; Constantinople, 1896–97; Harpoot, 1899–1909; Bitlis, 1910–13; Harpoot, 1913–14; Bitlis, 1914. Died, Diarbekir, August —, 1915.

among whom he was born, for whom he sacrificed himself, and from whom he went forth to the better, that is, the heavenly, country.

Mrs. Knapp and the four children were all in this country when he was taken. A brother and married sister also are settled in California. Another sister, Miss Grace H. Knapp, has been associated with the mission at Van, and was one of the refugee party of missionaries from that destroyed station to arrive in New York, October 4.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

MOST eagerly watched for of all the visitors to the Board Rooms in these days are the missionaries from Turkey. A reference to The Chronicle in this issue will show how many have in one way or another reached America within the last few weeks. The party from Van, numbering sixteen, which arrived in New York on October 5, has had the most varied and thrilling experiences of any thus far.

We have already told some of this story: of the massacre on April 19, when, in accordance with orders given out from Constantinople the previous November, Armenians were killed through all the province of Van in such numbers that, although a list of 55,000 names of those known to be victims was gathered, there were undoubtedly many more whose names will never be known.

We have told of the siege of Van by the Turks; of their firing on the Red Cross and the United States flags; of the coming of the Russians; of the Turkish refugees taking the places of the Armenians in the mission compound. The Americans had borne up wonderfully, but were at the end of their strength. Dr. and Mrs. Ussher, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow, and Miss Rogers all succumbed to typhus. While Dr. Ussher was still very sick and unconscious, Mrs. Ussher failed and died. Mr. Yarrow was so ill that the Russian doctor, when he saw him, said he would probably not live more than two hours longer. Dr. Ussher's attack of typhus was followed by pneumonia, and that by an abscess in the throat.

While the two American men were still helpless, the Russian troops were called to leave the city. The general in charge notified the Armenians who had survived massacre, siege, and disease that they must flee into Russia; and from all the countryside they went up, truly a sad procession, over the rough, stony trail west of Lake Van, into the Caucasus toward the only pass through the mountains into Trans-Caucasia.

The missionaries, also notified to leave, were grouped with the Russian Red Cross, though they had their own wagons. One male nurse and a man who had been acting as cook constituted the only masculine assistance the women and children of the mission had. Mr. Yarrow was taken in one of the Red Cross ambulances, Dr. Ussher in a horse litter—a sort of palanquin arrangement swung between poles which are fastened to two horses, one in front and one behind. The women and children rode as they were able in the mission wagons, though some of them had to walk all the way.

The flight was so sudden that hardly any food or clothing or medicine could be carried, and what they did take was thrown away by the drivers when, about three days out from Van, the little procession was fired upon by Kurds as it wound its way through a narrow gorge where the rocks rose steep and craggy on both sides. The Kurds were scarcely two hundred yards away, and were concealed among the rocks. The road climbed steeply; the Russian guard turned and fled; the drivers galloped

the horses, but the loads were heavy. It is no wonder, perhaps, that they threw out everything they could. That no more fatalities resulted seems to have been due to poor marksmanship, as many bullets struck the ambulances and the wagons. At least one person, in an ambulance just ahead of that containing Mr. Yarrow, was fatally wounded. Other wagons tipped over, and the poles of Dr. Ussher's conveyance were struck, though fortunately not completely fractured.

It was during this experience near Berguir that Mrs. Raynolds met with her accident. She attempted to get out of the wagon, understanding that something was wrong with the harness. The horses started too soon and she was thrown down, the wheels passing over her leg. The Red Cross surgeons set the broken bone and put her into one of their ambulances. Mr. Yarrow was not out of the ambulance from the time he left Van till he got to Tiflis. Dr. Ussher spent two days in the hospital at Kara on the slopes of Mt. Ararat, and was held again at Igdir, before the Russian doctors thought it safe for him to go on. The children and several of the adults fell sick of dysentery caused by drinking water which had been drawn from infected wells.

On August 13 the little party reached Tiflis, and for nineteen days Dr. Ussher was in hospital there. Others of the party were ill at their hotels, and Mrs. Raynolds died only two days before her husband, Dr. George C. Raynolds, reached Tiflis from Petrograd, where the news had reached him of the party's whereabouts.

On September 3, Dr. Ussher having been released from hospital, though still very ill, and the others having made some progress toward recovery, the party started on the three days' railroad journey to Petrograd. They wired the Young Men's Christian Association for accommodations, but Petrograd is full of Polish refugees, and the first night they slept on tables in the Young Men's Christian Association reception room. By the next evening they had secured beds, and during the week's stay in Petrograd they gained something of strength to carry them on to Bergen and to the steamer which brought them home.

Dr. Ussher said that as the company left the mission compound at Van, he looked back from his litter and saw a Turk come out of his house wearing a suit of his clothes; before long a horseman galloped by the party, carrying across his saddle a bundle of rugs from one of the missionaries' houses. A Russian told Dr. Ussher that before he left the city he saw the hospital burning, and others reported that all the mission buildings were completely destroyed. This destruction includes the loss of buildings, furniture, clothing, supplies, equipment of all sorts, documents—everything except the record of patient, heroic, and unfailing service which the mission has left in the memories of even the cruelest Turks of Van.

The mission plant included, besides the church, the hospital, and dispensary, three residence buildings, the primary school, the kindergarten, the dormitory of the girls' boarding school, Jewell Hall, the new girls' school building, the old boys' school building, the boys' high school, and two buildings for the boys' boarding department, as well as the ground on which Van College planned to build and land owned by the Board in various outstations.

So ends one chapter in the story of service and sacrifice for the evangelizing of the vilayet of Van. How the next chapter will open or what will be its record, who can say? But surely God does not forget; nor does his eternal purpose fail. "Wherefore be ye steadfast, immovable . . . forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1914	$9,477.73	$2,255.45	$378.77	$96,184.43		$1,491.00	$109,787.38
1915	7,950.01	1,272.62	362.35	107,084.30		1,491.00	118,160.28
Gain				$10,899.87			$8,372.90
Loss	$1,527.72	$982.83	$16.42				

STILL WAITING

GLANCE at the first two columns. There is the point of urgent thought by pastors as the Board's friends gather in annual meeting at New Haven. Twenty-five hundred dollars shortage in gifts from the living friends in the first month of the new year! We may assure ourselves that when the need arises, and the churches know later on that the needs are imminent, we may expect an outpouring; but the trouble is that decreases like this keep us always climbing the hill. If we could start well ahead at the beginning of this year, we could be sure of having a surplus for the tremendous appeals that are just being made for the sufferers in Turkey. Any falling off in the regular offerings will make more difficult the raising of a great fund for the special work we must do just as soon as the way is opened into Turkey.

Again we are blessed by the legacy column. A $10,000 gain there is surely the unearned increment for those of us who had a chance this month at the offering plate.

Not since the days of the Boxer riots have the thoughts of our churches turned so eagerly for news to the mission fields. The massacres are bearing hard upon Christian hearts everywhere. As the missionaries return to us from their posts of danger, the full details seem beyond belief. Before these words are read the country will have been aroused by the appeal to save a dying nation. When the moment comes we will all be ready to do our share. But the regular work of the Board must not falter nor be neglected while we hasten to meet these special needs.

NEW MISSIONARY PLANS

The Educational Department has mailed its budget of plans to the pastors and superintendents since the last *Herald* appeared. This is a year when missionary news is spread on the front page of our newspapers. It will not be difficult to interest churches and young people in the big events that are happening on our fields. The terrible story from Armenia is eagerly sought by those who are even slightly in touch with the work. Events have created a real opportunity for the friend of missions in the churches.

Among many methods of stirring interest, the following concrete suggestions are offered:—

1. *The Christmas Exercise.* The Board plans to send, free of cost, to all our Sunday schools an attractive program for the Christmas celebra-

tion. Scripture exercises and suitable recitations are combined with the great Christmas hymns to produce a program that will demand the minimum of preparation with the maximum of satisfaction. All that is needed is for some friend to bring this matter to the attention of the teachers or the superintendent. We want orders in hand before November 1.

2. *Sunday School Plans.* The Board offers a packet of five pamphlets, from which the most interesting illustrations may be drawn by the teacher, for classes of any age. Where a few minutes may be devoted by the whole school to missionary information, the outlines suggested will provide the five-minute exercises for the committee. It is hoped that hundreds of teachers will send ten cents for this packet as the first step in stirring up their classes. A cloth-bound book of 200 pages, under the title, "Missionary Plans for the Sunday School," by Hixson, will be added for fifteen cents additional.

3. Many schools are setting aside a portion of their early teachers' meetings for training in method and inspiration on these lines. This year produces exactly the right book under the theme, "Teacher Training and the Program of Jesus," written by Trull and Stowell. The six chapters ought to be discussed and reviewed in every training class in our denomination. Some word from the interested friend will be necessary, however, to start such a course in the average school. Once started, we will all wonder why it was not thought of long ago.

4. *Your Offering.* A message to every school will be sent in a few days, suggesting that the gifts of our young people be put into the terrible needs of the Armenians in Turkey. America is raising a national relief fund for these sufferers, and we ought to have a share in it. Talk it over with the teachers, and lay plans for this offering. Your Christmas gifts may well be set aside for this stricken people.

A TESTING YEAR

This is to be a year of wide publicity for the missionary cause. Nearly an hundred cities will hold conventions of laymen. Four strong denominations, including our own, are putting teams of home and foreign missionary speakers into these selected cities to assist in enrolling delegations from each church. Not less than a full hundred workers are thus adding their efforts to the available force of secretaries in carrying the year's message to the churches.

Those who have been present at the preliminary committee meetings are convinced that the leading men in Congregational churches are thinking deeply of present world conditions. If our fundamental Christian ideals are under pressure in this darkened year, only a spontaneous demonstration of loyalty and devotion by the men of the churches can bring assurance. Indifference now would be treason.

A few pastors have dwelt on the fact that many conventions in the past have come and gone without stirring us all wide-awake. The logic of such thought would culminate in the verdict of defeat, "There's no use trying at all." The right conclusion is exactly the opposite, "Because of past imperfections, the greater need now for a greater effort."

Such conferences as are planned for the year ahead must call for hearty coöperation in every local committee. Pastors can help by pointing out that world crises in Europe, in Turkey, in the Far East, offer a staggering responsibility. Is the plan and the life of our Lord to fail under fire? Will the faith of the Church at home falter while our missionaries abroad need us most?

At a recent meeting of the Prudential Committee, a missionary just returned from the terrible flight from Van to Tiflis was asked if our missionaries were losing faith in God under the strain. He answered: "Not one. They believe God rules. The ex-

periences of these weeks have driven them all closer to him in faith and prayer." If they can feel this after seeing their best friends starved and slaughtered, how ringing and clear ought our answer to be!

These conferences are a timely moment for us to reaffirm our convictions. Gather the men of the churches together in our Congregational rallies, and let them express their own thoughts. Much of the speaking should be from the floor. Our men will instruct the Board and the missionaries not to yield one trench, but rather to prepare for the advance that must come. Let it be said again and again that the laymen of the churches are not to be discouraged by heavy disasters.

Our churches are to be aroused this year. We enter the valley of the shadow, but we are to pass through the valley to a revival of the conquest spirit.

IT SHALL TURN TO YOU FOR A TESTIMONY

A curious survival of an old-time prejudice against foreign missions is found in some of the seaport towns of New England, where our pastors complain that the hostility of the sea captains and whalers in the early days has been handed down and still persists, especially when a collection is to be taken. Well, prejudices die hard, particularly when they are based upon self-interest or malice; but it may be a comfort to these pastors to know that during the past ten years the criticisms of travelers against the effort to give Christ to the unbelieving world has pretty much ceased. There is an occasional voice of a globe-trotter raised in protest, asserting that the missionaries are grafters and the whole enterprise a fake or a failure; but for the most part this backfiring has ceased. It has been overwhelmed by the multitude of voices of intelligent travelers, like Taft, Roosevelt, and Bryce, who speak in warm terms of what the missionaries have done. If this is not a sufficient silencer, our seaport pastors might cite that prince of merchants whose ships were a familiar sight in the Far Eastern waters, Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, who certainly did not lack first-hand knowledge of the missionaries and their work, and who proved his faith by his works, since he was a liberal supporter of the Board and sat on its Prudential Committee for many years. It will be recalled that it was on one of Mr. Hardy's ships that Joseph Neesima arrived in Boston, and that it was through Mr. Hardy's interest and help that Neesima received his education in Amherst and Andover and eventually returned to Japan to establish the Doshisha and to become known as Japan's leading Christian.

And if that is not enough for our seaport critics, we would refer them to Samuel W. Swett, of Jamaica Plain, whose commercial interests in the Pacific Ocean, which his vessels traversed, had so impressed him with the good work accomplished by the American Board in the Sandwich Islands that he left to the Board the princely sum of $600,000.

Sea captains and merchants have been among the Board's best friends, and if there are some of the other kind we trust the work will survive. "It shall turn to you for a testimony."

WHY HE VOLUNTEERED

A college graduate who had expected to become principal of a high school in this country decided to volunteer under the American Board, and he gave this reason: "The country is full of men who can take the high school jobs at home. In fact, there is fierce competition for each good place. But you offer a vastly greater need, and no one applying. When I discovered that fact, I was not long in deciding."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

THE PHILIPPINES

A New Man's Impressions

Rev. and Mrs. Frank C. Laubach have joined the mission to the Philippines within the past few months. Mr. Laubach, finding a bewildering variety of opportunities before him as well as a constantly changing series of impressions, determined to give the home office the benefit of his fresh view of this important and importunate field. So he has written often and we give below paragraphs from various letters.

The Whole Field

DAVAO, May 6.

"Mindanao (the island assigned to the American Board) is almost as large as England and far richer in resources. Everywhere the land is rich, the rainfall abundant, the vegetation luxuriant.

"Yesterday Dr. Sibley and I returned from a trip to the top of Mt. Apo, almost 10,000 feet high. There is magnificent land, covered with great forests up to within 2,000 or 3,000 feet of the top, where sheer rocks and sulphur fumes make vegetation impossible on one side of the mountain. On the very top we found a great abundance of blueberries, or mountain huckleberries, as they are called in some localities. The rainfall on Apo is enormous. The day will come when there will be coffee, corn, hemp, tobacco, rice, rubber, cocoanut, sugar, cotton, bananas, wheat—almost anything—raised to the very foot of the peak. The climate up there is cool, so that a coat is needed in the daytime and double blankets and a fire at night.

"The Bagobos who inhabit the highlands are strong, healthy, manly, clean, honest, liberty-loving folk, though they are still too primitive to have candles or oil for lights. They have in them the making of a great people.

FERRY AT SURIGAO

This may be said of almost all the people of the interior highlands, and I judge that two-thirds of the island belongs to the temperate highland belt. It is said that the Bukidnons and the Mandayans are even more promising than those Bagobos whom I have learned to love and respect so soon.

"Tonkolin, the *dato* of the Bagobos, was our host for two nights, and he is very anxious for the school, which was once started there, to be revived."

The Down and Outs

DANSALAN, July 5.

"There is a colony of Americans who have married Filipino women, have lost caste, and have been segregated. They live at a town called Momungan, near Lake Lanao.

"These colonists *do* swear—most of them. They *are* degenerate—many of them. They *are* weak-minded—some of them. They *do* steal—a few of them. But all in all they are the most humble, open, promising proposition I have found in the Philippine Islands. I have not been coaxed, almost with tears, to come and help any other town in Mindanao so far. There was not a doubtful or a dissenting voice, not even from a padre, because there is no padre—they chased one out who tried to work there. They have been there three or four years and there are among them 150 as pretty children as you will ever see.

"These *mestizos* are bright children. They have a Filipino teacher, but they do not want a Filipino. The fathers and the children and most of the mothers want those children to grow up Americans, and the parents want the children to grow up with the old-time strait-laced morality that they themselves have often abandoned. Those American men are under; they are in danger of losing their American lineage, and instinctively they are fighting for their blood.

"The superintendent of the colony is a brick. He is doing everything under the sun to help make the colony a success. He has chosen a piece of ground and wants us to come and settle in Momungan, start a school and church, and make Christians of the colony—a colony about as truly pagan as any of the wild tribes who understand no English."

An Over-Ripe Harvest

CAGAYAN DE MISAMIS, July 17.

"Have you ever felt just about drowned with work which needs to be done? As soon almost as I spoke to any one in Cagayan I was asked, 'Is your name Laubach?' Everybody knew we were coming and everybody is curious to know what we are going to do. We are having all kinds of suggestions. One man suggests that we start a college. Another is urging us to have a dormitory for the boys in the schools. Three young men want to take up stenography and bookkeeping at once! Several of the most intelligent Americans in Cagayan have urged me to visit the Bukidnon region just back of the city a few kilometers, where the opportunities for missionary work are said to be simply great.

"The constabulary physician and myself visited the town of Balingsack, of which I had never heard before. It is almost as large as Cagayan and there is a chance for splendid work. This whole north coast is dotted with cities which are over-ripe and which have not a single Protestant in them or ever visiting them. Positively this life is exciting.

"They say I have yet to see the most astonishing and the best field. Whole towns are entirely Protestant, yet have no pastors! To see the things that ought to be done and to have no means of doing them is slow torture."

Five Families Needed at Once

"In less than a month we expect to have a dormitory for boys in Cagayan. We have taken a house big enough for a hotel and are getting ready to accommodate fifty boys. We shall live

in part of the house until some one comes to take charge of this dormitory. We can have church in the same house. As soon as possible we hope to train native evangelists to go up among the hill tribes. There should be some one here who could go out and place native evangelists and visit them regularly. I should like to do that myself, but this Cagayan work will tie me down now. We need a minister and his wife to relieve us here that we may attempt further work.

"That call at Momungan ought to be responded to by putting a minister and his wife there. This will be a wonderful chance to study ways of reaching the Moros who are all about Momungan.

"Mr. Black started a church in the pretty town of Surigao, but there is no one there now to keep it up. A missionary and his wife are needed.

"Back on the hills, about ninety miles from Cagayan, is Malabalay, the center of the wild people, yet said to be one of the prettiest, cleanest cities in the islands. No Christians are working there. It is a rich, ripe field now, yet will require the undivided attention of a missionary family.

"A chain of churches could be developed and made self-supporting from Misamis up to Dipolog, including Jimenez, Oroquieto, Baliangao, and Dapitan, if a wise American were there to supervise. That district is said to be predominantly Protestant now.

"Here are five missionary families needed at once and being asked for by the districts I have mentioned. Until they come those fields will have to remain unworked."

THE BALKAN MISSION

From Our Station in Serbia

The transfer of territory from one nation to another sometimes works perplexity and hardship to missionaries as well as to the people in general. A letter from Rev. W. P. Clarke, of Monastir, describes the efforts of our missionaries to comply with the regulations of the Serbian officials and to begin to use the Serbian language. He says:—

"All private schools have been required to give in petitions to the ministry of education, through the inspector of schools here, to be allowed to continue, giving an outline of the course of study, a list of pupils, with age, parents' name and occupation, nationality, etc., a list of teachers, stating of what country they are subjects, from what institutions they have been graduated, etc. All must be in Serbian.

"Last Friday I went to see the inspector of schools, and he expressed his thoughts on the matter. He said that Serbia needs American schools for girls and for boys, his chief reason, apparently, being the desire for the English language. He said that our schools would be full, many from old Serbia sending their children; all primary schools should be Serbian, those wishing to enter private schools doing so after finishing the Serbian primary.

"Those of our teachers who have graduated only from our own schools the inspector considers unfit, they being also Bulgarians; there must be American or English-born teachers hereafter. I told him it would be impossible for this coming school year, but it seems that eventually we shall have to use only American or English teachers with our preparatory classes. There is no action on the part of the ministry yet, but the inspector's recommendations are likely to be followed.

"Last Saturday I received a written request to go to see the *nachelink* (prefect or vali). It proved to be about our church services. He said he heard we were holding them in Bulgarian, and said this could not go on. I told him we could read the Bible in Serbian in our services, but that we could not sing in Serbian, as we had no Serbian hymn book, and could

not preach in Serbian. Also I told him that I had gone with Dr. Haskell to Belgrade to get Mr. Jouke to enter our employment, but that he had gone to England; that the only other person we knew of who could preach in Serbian was still studying in America, and probably would not return for another year.

"The *nachelink* seemed to understand, and finally asked us to use the Serbian Bible. That very day we made the exchange, putting a Serbian Bible in place of the Bulgarian one we had been using; and that evening in a wedding ceremony I read a part of the Scripture from my Serbian Testament."

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A Bulletin from Bulgaria

Writing from Samokov in mid-August, Rev. L. D. Woodruff says:—

". . . The recognition of the schools by the government has brought us an influx of applicants which we are able to sort so as to give us only pupils of first rate in study and conduct. Out of this good material we will have a chance to mold to the credit of the school and the good of Bulgaria.

"The Minister of Education has praised the work done by our school in the past; but that work was done under extremely difficult conditions, for the boys of ambition and promise were unwilling to cast their lot in with a school whose diplomas were then nowhere recognized as having any value. Fathers whose boys were not making good in the national schools came trooping in with their hopefuls for a little 'improvement.' But instead of absorbing improvement, they, especially as their numbers increased, counteracted all the good influence we could exert on others. Then lack of recognition caused even promising boys to become discouraged and lose interest and respect for the school, and so all healthy enthusiasm was killed, mischief engendered, etc. And after finishing our school, our boys were left without a future, rarely did anything creditable to the school, and often cursed it. *Some*, in spite of all, were grateful for the discipline in character which they ungratefully received while here.

"But all that is past. A new day is dawning. Our graduates will go to the university, take up positions of influence in the country, and while here take pride in a superior school, an attitude favorable for the influence we wish to exert for character upon the boys under our care. Two of those who this first year received diplomas with the government stamp on them are now preparing for examination to secure government scholarships in medicine for study in some foreign university; they wish it might be America.

"Three of our girls of this year's class are going to take the nurses' training course under the Queen's patronage. This is an opportunity for service which we are glad we were ready to take advantage of, for her Majesty wishes to accept only girls who have a gymnasium diploma, thus greatly raising the requirements and standard of training for nurses. Miss Hay as yet knows only English, and so is doubly fortunate in finding candidates familiar with our mother tongue and having had already some training in American order and cleanliness."

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AUSTRIA

A Word from beyond the Battle Line

News from our representatives in Austria has been scanty for the last year. It is therefore a pleasure to publish this bulletin from Dr. A. W. Clark, of Prague, written on August 12, in Herrnhut, Germany. He says:—

"We came here in July and returned to Prague the last of August. This has been of special help to our work in Poland at Lodz. From Prague it was difficult, well-nigh impossible, to

reach Mr. Prochazka in Lodz. (Mr. Prochazka is the leading man in charge of the Bible work in what was Russian Poland.) Lodz is now controlled by the Germans; and since I came here to Herrnhut, Mr. Prochazka and I have exchanged many letters and reports, and I have tried to get into order the accounts with the Bible-men.

"It is a pleasure to report that my health has much improved here. The annual mission festival of this town will be held on August 22. Next month we shall part with two or more preachers, who must go as soldiers. This means extra care and more work for Mr. Porter and myself."

*

INDIA

After Two Days

Rev. and Mrs. James M. Hess, of Chicago, are among last spring's recruits for the Indian field. A note from Mr. Hess reports their safe arrival in Madura, and goes on:—

"Yesterday morning Mrs. Wallace took us to the great temple here. If our Christian friends at home could but once see the horrible superstition, the degrading rites and ceremonies, the grease-besmeared idols, the filthy pools, and the immorality of a licentious priesthood, such a wave of feeling would pass over them that it would never again be necessary to plead for foreign missions. The spiritual purity of Jesus Christ shines with resplendent glory.

"I used sometimes to question the vitality of my spiritual message. Two days in Madura has made it burning and positive."

*

Christianity on Trial

In a recent letter from Ahmednagar, addressed to a friend in one of our Western states, Rev. Henry Fairbank gives a graphic description of the mental processes of an intelligent class of Deccan Indians as they begin to think seriously of Christ's religion. We are allowed to print the following paragraphs from Mr. Fairbank's letter:—

"Christianity is on trial among these people. One of the objections brought forward the other day by a man who is a real seeker after truth was that Christianity had not succeeded in preventing this terrible war in Europe. It is constantly in the thought of the people in India that after all their religions are not so much worse than Christianity. On the other hand, it is an occasion for us

AN IDOL AT WAI, MARATHI MISSION

to explain that Christianity is not something transmitted from father to son, but that Christ demands a second birth, and the trouble is that nominal Christians have not experienced the second birth.

"You may be interested to hear a little more of this man who raised this objection. He is a leader among the Kunabis, who are the farmers of the Deccan. They belong to the Sudra caste, as it is called by the Hindus. They are the hard-working men of this part of the country, as the farmers are all over India. Lately they have waked up to the fact that they are in the power of the Brahmans: no wedding is complete without the Brahman; he tells them about their feasts, and reads to them from day to day about the

stars, and makes their horoscopes; he keeps their village accounts, and he gets money from them by fair means or foul. No religious ceremony of theirs is complete without the Brahman, and for all he exacts a good living for himself.

"Seekers after Truth"

"They have become restive lately, and they have formed a great society called the 'Society of Seekers after Truth.' Thousands of Kunabis are members of this society. In getting away from Hinduism and Brahmanism, they are getting close to Christianity, for they find there a freedom that they do not find in Hinduism. Some days ago one of their leaders was made a catechumen of the Church of England, and he has had hundreds of his fellows come to an annual convention, and there has had Christian missionaries present to tell of Christian things.

"I have never talked with any of them till the other day, when two turned up and wanted an answer to the question, 'Is it necessary to give up caste to become Christians?' The next week the leader who came at first returned with three or four others, one of whom was a religious teacher among the Kunabis. This religious teacher's name is Dnyangiri—'the mountain of wisdom.' The one question he asked was the same as before: 'Is it necessary to give up caste when you become a Christian?'

"What do they mean by this question? They simply mean that they are not willing to associate with the low caste people who are now in the churches. For centuries the outcastes have been considered untouchable, and to eat and to drink with them and to marry their children to their children is an unbearable thought to them all. I quoted to them Christ's words, 'One is your teacher, and all ye are brethren,' and asked how they would fulfill that saying if they kept caste. I said there was no necessity of inviting the low caste Christian to their homes or of marrying their children to the low caste children; but at the table of the Lord and at great gatherings of Christian people, what were they going to do? Were they going to sit by themselves and let other castes sit by themselves?

Three Objections

"It was interesting to see how these questions appealed to them. I told them that in Ceylon, in some churches where there are high caste people largely, the pariah is made to sit by the door, and is even refused admission to the church sometimes. 'That is unjust,' was the reply of Dnyangiri, as quick as a flash. These men brought three objections against Christianity: 1. This war in Europe is between Christians; 2. Most of the Christians in India are from the outcastes; 3. Christian people are not united among themselves, that is, there were sects and divisions among themselves. You can see that these are thinking men. The last thing Dnyangiri said to me was, 'Pray for me that I may have courage to do what I know is right.' These men are sending their children to the mission school in Vadala, and are bound they shall have the best there is to be had."

CHINA

Fifty Years of Cathay

The following personal letter from Dr. Goodrich, our veteran missionary at China's capital, dated August 15, is too good not to be shared. It emphasizes anew the wonderful changes that have taken place in the old Middle Kingdom. Dr. Goodrich's closing paragraph refers to his return to China from furlough in the United States in 1912, at the age of seventy-six, to help in finishing the revised translation of the Bible into the Mandarin version:—

"Today it is a half century since I arrived in Peking.

"When I was a senior in Andover, Dr. Anderson, wishing to know if there was staying stuff in the would-be missionary, told me that 'the builders of the Bunker Hill Monument worked ten years under ground before they came to the surface.' Then, trying to look down through my eyes into my soul, he said, 'Can you work ten years under ground in China?' I thought, *must* I work ten years underground? But I gathered myself together and answered, 'I'll try, sir.' Well, I did do some underground work, but I gradually came to the surface.

"Let me write a very few words of the fruit gathered in these five decades. I found two men baptized in Peking, one of them an opium smoker. There were then about two thousand Protestant Christians in China. There are now a quarter of a million. A wonderful thing about the increase is that there has been a steady rate of progress, *the Church always doubling once in seven years.* At the present time there seems to be an accelerating rate of progress. One can work underground on the foundations of a magnificent temple.

"As for my return this time, it was no small risk; especially for the Bible Societies. But I felt so strongly that our committee ought to complete the translation of the Bible, that it would almost have broken my heart not to come. Think of having a Bible in this celestial land that 300 millions of Chinese can read 'in the tongue wherein they were born!' How China needs this book for her undergirding! If the good Father keeps us in health, we now hope to finish the work well within two years.

"How glad I am I came to China!"

*

MEXICO

Holding on at Chihuahua

If the people of the United States are in much confusion of mind as to the situation in Mexico, those on the other side of the line are in no less uncertainty. A letter from Dr. Howland, written at Chihuahua September 20, reveals both the doubtfulness and the calm courage with which the missionaries pursue their watchful waiting. Dr. Howland says:—

"When the notification came from the American Consul that the State Department recommended all Americans to leave, there did not seem to be any inclination on the part of any of our missionaries to comply, as we could see no reason

PREACHING TO PATIENTS, LINTSING HOSPITAL, CHINA

for doing so and various matters were in such condition that it was not easy to abandon them. We held a meeting, which took no action except to agree informally that any who wished might go. It seemed to me, however, that we were under obligation to do something about the order, not merely out of respect to the United States Government, but also on account of others here. I had about made up my mind to insist on going myself, when matters worked themselves out in another way. Mrs. Wright decided that she ought to go and take Margarita; we found an opportunity to send our William with some who are going east; and we persuaded the Frittses to return to El Paso, so as to keep in touch with the situation and keep us informed as much as possible. So the five went on one of the special trains last Friday, and the rest—Mr. Wright, Miss Long, Mrs. Blachly, Mrs. Howland, and I—are remaining for the present, at least.

"We shall try not to be rash, but we know the situation here pretty well, and are confident that there will be no great danger for us whatever happens. From this prolonged vicissitude there has come a kind of apathy on the part of most of the people, so that even another aggression on the part of the United States would not cause the excitement that it did two years ago; and even then there was little if any danger in this section of the country.

Three Hundred Dollars to One

"The fiat money has lost all intrinsic value and is used only as a means of exchange. It sells at from one hundred and seventy-five to three hundred for one! Everybody tries to sell for silver, but the supply of this is limited and nobody dares to really refuse to take the paper money.

"You can hardly imagine how quiet our life is in the midst of all this talk and conjecture. We go right along with our school work, the services—which are very well attended—and the construction of the new building. The latter has been delayed by difficulty in securing materials, due partly to political conditions and in part to the season. We are now working on the roof, and expect to begin to plaster and finish the inside and exterior very soon. Mr. Fritts and I have been spending a good deal of time and study on plans for the academic building, hoping to be able to go forward with that soon. Plans are nearly ready to forward for approval."

THE BOOKSHELF

Childhood in the Moslem World. By Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D. New York: F. H. Revell Co. Illus. Price, $2.00 net.

Dr. Zwemer's latest book makes a very positive and impressive appeal to Christians of the West. While Dr. Zwemer has kept close to his specific theme, he has incidentally shed much light upon the social and ethical as well as upon the educational problem of the Moslem world.

The book is divided into seven chapters:—

I. A World of Moslem Childhood.

II. Environment—Islam born in the desert.

III. Birth, Infancy, and Physical Conditions.

IV. The Mind of a Moslem Child.

V. Moral Training and Neglect.

VI. The Religion of a Moslem Child.

VII. The Impact of the West and Christian Missions.

The authoritative presentation of the facts and the cumulative force of the appeal are most striking. The quotations from experts are very impressive. The forty full-page illustrations are exceedingly illuminating.

Dr. Zwemer has made plain two closely related facts, viz., the call of

tremendous urgency and promise to Christians of the West to undertake the stupendous task of educating the children and youth of Moslem races; and the fact that but a small part of these millions are as yet accessible to Christian influence.

This means that we can gather under Christian instruction the children of that rapidly growing number of Moslems whose parents, especially the fathers, are so far enlightened as to see and seize for their children that prize of high and pure mental, moral, and spiritual training which only Christian schools supply.

Our space permits only a very few extracts from the book:—

"There are 80,000,000 Moslem children in the world under fifteen years of age, 65,000,000 of them under Christian governments."

"Over half the Moslem children born die before they are five years of age."

"Immoral ideas lie dormant in the minds of even mere infants, and the language which they learn to use is deplorable."

But "the desire for education has become universal among all the better class of Mohammedans. Egypt as a nation is struggling with might and main to get out of the depths of illiteracy."

GEORGE F. HERRICK.

THE CHRONICLE

Arrivals on the Field

June 19. At Valvettiturai, Ceylon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward, returning to the Ceylon Mission.

August 30. At Tungchow, Mr. Emery J. Woodall, joining the North China Mission, Chihli District.

September 1. At Peking, Mrs. Mary P. Ament and Miss Lucy I. Mead, rejoining the North China Mission, Chihli District.

September 12. At Yokohama, Japan, Miss Madeline C. Waterhouse, joining the mission, and Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark, returning from furlough.

September 14. At Kobe, Japan, Rev. Cyrus A. Clark and Rev. and Mrs. Horatio B. Newell, returning from furlough.

September 23. At Samokov, Bulgaria, Rev. and Mrs. Leroy F. Ostrander and Miss Edith L. Douglass, returning to the Balkan Mission.

Arrivals in this Country

September —. At San Francisco, Mr. Wilbur S. Deming, of Ahmednagar, India, Marathi Mission.

September 6. At San Francisco, Rev. and Mrs. Arie B. DeHaan, of Pangchwang, North China Mission, Shantung District.

September 20. At New York, Miss Sophie S. Holt, of Adabazar, Western Turkey Mission.

September 26. At New York, Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich, of Mardin, Eastern Turkey Mission; Mrs. S. Ralph Harlow, Mrs. John K. Birge, and Miss Gladys R. Stephenson, all of Smyrna, Western Turkey Mission.

October 4. At New York, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest A. Yarrow and children, Rev. George C. Raynolds, D.D., Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., and three children, Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Miss Grace H. Knapp, Miss Elizabeth H. Ussher, and Miss S. M. L. Bond, all of Van, Eastern Turkey Mission, and Mr. Henry H. White, under appointment to the mission; Rev. and Mrs. Theodore A. Elmer and three children, Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs, and Mr. Carl Compton, all of Marsovan, and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs, of Constantinople, Western Turkey.

October 13. At New York, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Hill, of Aintab, Central Turkey.

October —. At San Francisco, Miss Mary M. Root, of the Madura Mission.

Death

September 2. At Kuliang, China, Ruth Q., wife of James F. Cooper, M.D., of Foochow Mission.

Marriages

October 4. At Union Theological Seminary, New York, Mr. Laurens Hickok Seelye and Miss Kate Ethel Chambers, daughter of Dr. W. N. Chambers, of the Central Turkey Mission.

October 5. At Peking, China, Rev. Watts O. Pye and Miss Gertrude Chaney; Rev. Frank B. Warner and Miss Maud R. Bowman, all of Fenchow, North China Mission, Shansi District.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Auburn, High-st. Cong. ch.	100	00	
Bridgton, George W. Rounds,	3	00	
Camden, 1st Cong. ch.	11	11	
Kennebunkport, South Cong. ch., for work in Ceylon,	50	00	
Limington, Cong. ch.	5	00	
North Yarmouth, Cong. ch.	4	00	
Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work of Rev. R. A. Hume, 243.25; West Cong. ch., 3,	246	25	
South Berwick, 1st Cong. ch.	50	00	
South Paris, 1st Cong. ch.	5	00	
Yarmouth, 1st Cong. ch.	20	00	494 36

New Hampshire

Barnstead, North Cong. ch.	6	00	
Bath, Cong. ch.	10	25	
Chichester, Cong. ch.	18	10	
Claremont, Cong. ch.	43	88	
Concord, 1st Cong. ch., Rev. Franklin D. Ayer,	5	00	
Hill, Cong. ch.	10	10	
Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Charles L. Storrs,	94	00	
Keene, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. K. Lyman,	122	50	
New Ipswich, Cong. ch.	10	00	
Westmoreland, Cong. ch.	5	00	324 83

Vermont

Barton, Cong. ch.	24	63	
Bennington, 2d Cong. ch.	39	20	
Castleton, Cong. ch.	15	00	
Corinth, East Cong. ch.	3	25	
Cornwall, M. M. Peck, for Madura,	5	00	
Derby, 1st Cong. ch.	18	00	
Island Pond, Cong. ch.	40	00	
Manchester, Cong. ch.	61	30	
Montpelier, Friend, for sundry missions,	46	04	
Newbury, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Dr. C. W. Young,	13	66	
Pittsford, Cong. ch.	99	00	
St. Johnsbury, South Cong. ch., Rev. Charles H. Morse, 5; 3d Cong. ch., 1.75,	6	75	
Wells River, Cong. ch., A. B. Stearns,	10	00	
West Brattleboro, Cong. ch.	30	77	
Woodstock, Cong. ch.	33	01	445 64

Massachusetts

Amherst, South Cong. ch.	9	50	
Bernardston, Goodale Memorial Cong. ch.	18	35	
Boston, Baker Cong. ch. (East Boston),	6	60	
Boxford, 2d Cong. ch.	15	48	
Braintree, 1st Cong. ch., M. A. K.	25	00	
Cambridge, Pilgrim Cong. ch., 37.05; First Evan. Cong. ch., 18.34,	55	39	
Dracut, Central Cong. ch.	4	86	
East Bridgewater, Union Cong. ch.	25	00	
Essex, Cong. ch., 48.75; Joseph W. Bacon, 15,	63	75	
Fall River, Central Cong. ch.	120	00	
Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. ch.	51	45	
Greenfield, 2d Cong. ch.	375	00	
Hadley, 1st Cong. ch.	9	57	
Haverhill, Center Cong. ch., 49.50; Riverside Memorial Cong. ch., 15,	64	50	
Harvard, Cong. ch.	5	00	
Harwich, Cong. ch.	10	00	
Haydenville, Emily Rivard,	10	00	
Hingham, J. Wilmon Brewer, for native worker, Battalagundu,	4	00	
Hinsdale, 1st Cong. ch.	39	47	
Hubbardston, Cong. ch.	19	80	
Ipswich, Linebrook Cong. ch.	12	00	
Lawrence, South Cong. ch.	15	36	
Manchester, Cong. ch.	6	00	
Marblehead, 1st Cong. ch.	74	49	
Methuen, 1st Cong. ch.	51	06	
Middlefield, Cong. ch.	5	07	
Mt. Washington, Cong. ch.	25	00	
Newton, 1st Cong. ch., Frank M. Forbush, for relief of missionaries in Turkey,	35	00	
Northboro, Cong. ch., for work in Turkey,	60	00	
Orange, Central Cong. ch.	21	00	
Peabody, Mrs. Ellen G. Hart,	10	00	
Pepperell, Cong. ch., William W. Dole,	10	00	
Plymouth, Manomet Cong. ch.	5	60	
Richmond, Rev. William M. Crane, toward support Dr. E. P. Case,	83	33	
Sandisfield, 1st Cong. ch.	4	00	
Sharon, D. Webster Pettee,	50	00	
Shelburne Falls, Cong. ch., for Paotingfu and to const. *Rev. Harrison L. Packard*, H. M.	96	00	
Springfield, Hope Cong. ch.	179	43	
Taunton, Winslow Cong. ch., of which 2 from Charles E. Pratt, 17; Union Cong. ch., 8.37,	25	37	
Woburn, Abijah Thompson,		25	
Worcester, Memorial Cong. ch., 1.25; Ellis C. Pellet, 2,	3	25	1,704 93
Legacies.—Worcester, Harriet T. Boardman, by Mrs. Stella A. Dwinnell, Ex'x, 646.87; Harriet Wheeler Damon, add'l, 50,			696 87
			2,401 80

Rhode Island

Pawtucket, Park Place Cong. ch.	70	00	
Providence, Free Evan. Cong. ch.	19	19	89 19

Young People's Societies

New Hampshire.—Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. C. L. Storrs, 12; Keene, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 15,	27 00
Vermont.—Greensboro, Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, 10; Newbury, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Dr. C. W. Young, 10,	20 00
Massachusetts.—Framingham, Plymouth, Y. P. S. C. E.	7 04
	54 04

Sunday Schools

New Hampshire.—Bennington, Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. C. L. Storrs, 6,	16 00
Vermont.—Jeffersonville, Cong. Sab. sch.	2 25
Massachusetts.—Newton Highlands, Cong. Sab. sch., 11.46; Orange, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Shaowu, 6; Somerville, Broadway Cong. Sab. sch., for Mt. Silinda, 20; Tyngsboro, Cong. Sab. sch., 5.12,	42 58
	60 83

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Ashford, Cong. ch.	2	00	
Berlin, 2d Cong. ch.	27	50	
East Granby, Cong ch.	2	35	

East Hartford, South Cong. ch. 14 00
Falls Village, Cong. ch. 21 03
Farmington, Cong. ch., George G. Williams, 500; Mrs. George G. Williams, in loving memory of M. C. H., 250, 750 00
Foxon, Cong. ch. 6 00
Ledyard, Cong. ch. 15 50
Lyme, E. Stiles Ely, 5 00
Meriden, 1st Cong. ch., Friend, 25 00
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00
New Canaan, Cong. ch. 46 46
New Haven, Dwight Place Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. R. Leete and to const. *Mrs. Sarah A. Clark, Harry W. Hitchcock,* and *Elmore W. Platt,* H. M., 300; ch. of the Redeemer, Mrs. William R. Tyler, 3; Charles H. Tuttle, 20; Rose M. Munger, for special needs of Van missionaries, 10, 333 00
Newington, Agnes W. Beldin, for special needs of Van missionaries, 15 00
Norwich, 2d Cong. ch. 16 36
Plainfield, 1st Cong. ch. 7 15
Pomfret Center, 1st Cong. ch. 47 25
Putnam, 2d Cong ch., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 64 98
Simsbury, 1st ch. of Christ, W. Woods Chandler, 5 00
Stamford, 1st Cong. ch. 27 75
Suffield, 1st Cong. ch. 100 00
Terryville, Cong. ch. 142 63
Washington, 1st Cong. ch. 100 00
Westchester, Cong. ch. 4 00
Westford, Cong. ch. 5 00
Westminster, Cong. ch. 5 10
Winsted, 2d Cong. ch. 33 80
Woodstock, 1st Cong. ch. 29 70—1,871 56

New York

Blooming Grove, Cong. ch. 39 20
Brooklyn, Lewis-av. Cong. ch. 55 00
Buffalo, Fitch Memorial Cong. ch. and Sab. sch. 18 00
Clarkson, 1st Cong. ch. 6 00
Corning, 1st Cong. ch. 7 00
Crown Point, 1st Cong. ch., 14; 2d Cong. ch., 2, 16 00
Danby, Cong. ch. 2 28
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch., 15; North-st. Cong. ch., 10, 25 00
New York, Broadway Tabernacle Cong. ch., Friend, 25; Mrs. Elbert S. Porter, 10, 35 00
Pulaski, Cong. ch. 27 00
Salamanca, Cong. ch. 25 75
Spencerport, Cong. ch. 30 00
Syracuse, Plymouth Cong. ch. 34 20
Wadhams, Cong. ch. 17 55
Walton, 1st Cong. ch. 82 23
Wantagh, Memorial Cong. ch. 9 75
West Bloomfield, Cong. ch. 47 76—477 84

New Jersey

Lawrenceville, J. F. Stearns, 15 00
Westfield, ch. of Christ, 100 00—115 00

Pennsylvania

Edwardsville, Welsh Cong. ch. 125 00
Ridgway, Mrs. Carrie S. Waid, 5 00—130 00

Ohio

Andover, Cong. ch. 17 00
Canton, Cong. ch. 33 50
Chagrin Falls, Cong. ch. 10 00
Cincinnati, Walnut Hills Cong. ch. 140 88
Claridon, Cong. ch. 25 80
Cleveland, 1st Cong. ch., 19; North Cong. ch., 10, 29 00
Columbus, Plymouth Cong. ch., 53; Eastwood Cong. ch., 21; South Cong. ch., 7.25, 81 25
Eagleville, Cong. ch. 7 00
Elyria, 1st Cong. ch., 25; 2d Cong. ch., 8.80, 33 80
Florence, Cong. ch. 9 40
Greenwich, Cong. ch. 1 80
Huntsburg, Cong. ch. 9 36
Lexington, Cong. ch. 23 00
Mansfield, 1st Cong. ch. 13 20
Newark, Plymouth Cong. ch. 10 00
Oberlin, 2d Cong. ch., Mrs. E. S. Mead, toward support Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 20 00
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Petticrew, for Pangchwang, 7 50
Tallmadge, O. S. Treat, 2 00
Toledo, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. M. M. Webster, 122.50; Washington-st. Cong. ch., of which 15 from Jerusha G. Mulhollen, 48.97, 171 47
Vermilion, Cong. ch. 9 40
West Millgrove, Cong. ch. 4 60
Weymouth, Cong. ch. 1 25—641 21

District of Columbia

Washington, Friend, for work in Turkey, 40 00

North Carolina

Troy, 1st Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Soc. 2 00

Georgia

Atlanta, Central Cong. ch. 90 00

Sunday Schools

Connecticut.—Berlin, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., 50; New London, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Putnam, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 6.69; Thompson, Cong. Sab. sch., 2.39, 69 08

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Louisiana

Hammond, Cong. ch. 3 60

Texas

Friona, Union Cong. ch. 10 00
Hurley, Union Cong. ch. 2 00—12 00

Indiana

Fort Wayne, Plymouth Cong. ch. 66 00
Indianapolis, 1st Cong. ch., 10.20; Brightwood Cong. ch., 10; Union Cong. ch., 3.70, 23 90
Kramer, Edmund Buckley, for Japan, 1 00
Marion, Cong. ch. 8 10
Terre Haute, 1st Cong. ch. 22 00—121 00

Illinois

Aurora, New England Cong. ch. 58 75
Bowen, Cong. ch. 11 75
Primfield, Cong. ch. 26 00
Caledonia, Cong. ch. 16 43
Chicago, New England Cong. ch., 133; Windsor Park Cong. ch., 14; Warren-av. Cong. ch., 12.53; Thomas Memorial Cong. ch., 7.50; Immanuel Cong. ch., 7, 174 03
Forest Glen, Cong. ch., Miss. Soc. 6 00
Gridley, Cong. ch. 59 00

Jacksonville, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. J. Christian, 79 55
La Salle, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Melville, Cong. ch. 3 50
Naperville, Cong. ch. 26 00
Paxton, Cong. ch. 16 45
Roscoe, Friend, 1 00
Urbana, Ernest J. Reece, toward support Rev. and Mrs. A. B. De Haan, 7 50
Waukegan, Ger. Cong. ch. 1 65
Wilmette, 1st Cong. ch. 83 70——572 31

Michigan

Bridgeport, 1st Cong. ch. 6 00
Grand Rapids, Park Cong. ch. 100 00
Stanton, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00——126 00

Wisconsin

Ashland, Cong. ch. 11 00
Beloit, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. M. W. Ennis, 23 00
Friendship, Cong. ch. 4 00
Fulton, Cong. ch. 2 00
Hartford, Cong. ch. 134 43
La Crosse, 1st Cong. ch. 75 00
Pulcifer, Cong. ch. 3 40
Wauwatosa, Cong. ch., of which 100 toward support Rev. R. S. Rose, 200 00——452 83

Minnesota

Akeley, Cong. ch. 1 25
Edgerton, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00
Edina, Cong. ch. 9 66
Excelsior, Cong. ch. 48 00
Fairmont, Cong. ch. 2 10
Fond du Lac, Cong. ch. 1 21
Granada, Cong. ch. 3 00
Lake City, Swed. Cong ch. 2 07
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. H. Clark, 146.55; 1st Cong. ch., 50; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 30.91; Fifth-av. Cong. ch., 28.57; Forest Heights Cong. ch., 20; Lyndale Cong. ch., 20; Fremont-av. Cong. ch., 18; St. Louis Park Cong. ch., 7.50; Minnehaha Cong. ch., 1.20, 322 73
Reiner, Cong. ch. 1 20
St. Paul, Olivet Cong. ch., 66; St. Anthony Park Cong. ch., 30, 96 00
Spring Valley, Cong. ch. 3 02
Worthington, Cong. ch. 15 00
———, Friend, 10 00——530 24

Iowa

Belmond, Cong. ch. 24 00
Letts, Henry Lieberknecht, 10 00
Webster City, 1st Cong. ch. 37 00
Whiting, 1st Cong. ch. 144 00——215 00

Missouri

Honey Creek, Cong. ch. 5 00
Kansas City, Prospect-av. Cong. ch. 20 00
St. Louis, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 146 25——171 25

North Dakota

Fargo, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Harvey, Cong. ch. 7 00—— 17 00

South Dakota

Ree Heights, Cong. ch., A. H. Robbins, 10 00

Nebraska

Arborville, Cong. ch. 2 57
Dodge, Cong. ch. 2 00
Geneva, Cong. ch. 35 00
Glencoe, Cong. ch. 2 00
Hallam, Ger. Cong. ch. 10 00
Indianola, Cong. ch. 5 00
Lincoln, 1st Cong. ch. 50 00
Neligh, Cong. ch. 14 00
Norfolk, 1st Cong. ch. 60 00
Omaha, 1st Cong. ch., 51.06; Hillside Cong. ch., 3.40, 54 46
Rising City, Cong. ch. 7 00
Trenton, Cong. ch. 8 00——250 03

Kansas

Newton, 1st Cong. ch. 9 00
Paola, Plymouth Cong. ch. 8 75—— 17 75

Colorado

Bethune, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 30 00
Boulder, 1st Cong. ch. 32 04
Colorado Springs, 1st Cong. ch. 105 45
Denver, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. W. M. Stover, 41.67; 4th-av. Cong. ch., 40, 81 67
Wellington, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 10 00——250 16

Young People's Societies

Illinois.—Chicago, Pacific Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 5; Fall Creek, Zion Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 2; Jacksonville, Mission Study Class of Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. J. Christian, 30; Ottawa, Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 10; Shabbona, Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 5, 52 00
Wisconsin.—Grand Rapids, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Plymouth, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 5, for Pangchwang, 10 00
Missouri.—St. Louis, Hope Y. P. S. C. E., Jun. Dept., for Shaowu, 15 00
77 00

Sunday Schools

Indiana.—Marion, Cong. Sab. sch., 5; Terre Haute, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., 2.66, 7 66
Illinois.—Chicago, Ewing-st. Cong. Sab. sch., 5; Jacksonville, Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. L. J. Christian, 15.45; Wilmette, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10, 30 45
Wisconsin.—Plymouth, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Pangchwang, 8 00
Iowa.—Iowa Falls, Cong. Sab. sch., Mrs. R. W. Basts' class, for Harpoot, 10 00
South Dakota.—Drakola, Cong. Sab. sch. 8 08
Kansas.—Kansas City, Central Cong. Sab. sch., Philathea Class, 1.11; Milford, Cong. Sab. sch., 4.50, 5 61
69 80

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Washington

Quincy, Ger. Cong. ch. 30 00

Oregon

Ashland, 1st Cong. ch. 7 90

Young People's Societies

Oregon.—Forest Grove, Y. P. S. C. E. 1 60

Sunday Schools

California.—Long Beach, Cong. Sab. sch., Bible Review Class, for Inghok, 30 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For kindergarten, Miyazaki, 55 00
For rooms in Capron Hall, 333 00
For Union Christian College for Women, Madura, 250 00——638 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer 1,000 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Berkeley, California, Treasurer
(Toward support Dr. Frank B. Warner), 10 00

1,648 00

Additional Donations for Special Objects

Maine.—Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 131.75; Westbrook, W. K. Dana, for work, care Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, 50, 181 75

Vermont.—Georgia, Cong. ch., 5, and Cong. Sab. sch., 3.42, all for work, care Rev. A. W. Clark, 8 42

Massachusetts.—Amherst, Mary J. Blake, for use of Rev. Edward P. Holton, 5; Boston, Annie C. Bridgman, for evangelistic work, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 5; do., Friends, by Rev. G. H. Gutterson, for Pasumalai College, 4; Brookline. Rev. and Mrs. Geo. A. Hall, for work, care Rev. Henry Fairbank, 500; Easthampton, Mrs. S. M. Lyman, for new school building, care Rev. Watts O. Pye, 25; Haydenville, A thank offering from an old lady, for use of Rev. Charles T. Riggs, 10; Newbury, Miss E. C. Adams, for evangelistic work, care Rev. and Mrs. Edward P. Holton, 5; Newburyport, Charles A. Bliss, for work, care Dr. E. L. Bliss, 250; Newtonville, Mrs. Margaret L. Eddy, for evangelistic work, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 10; Northampton, 1st Cong. ch., Auxiliary, for equipment of Mensel Clark ward in hospital, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 100; do., Mary A. Burnham School, for scholarship, care Miss C. R. Willard, 30; Worcester, Hope Cong. ch., for native worker, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 18, 962 00

Connecticut.—Green's Farms, Y. P. S. C. E., for pupil, care Rev. W. P. Elwood, 16.50; Meriden, G. T. W., for evangelistic work, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 5; Suffield, Four young people, for work, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 10, 31 50

New York.—Binghamton, Charles W. Loomis, for native helper, care Dr. L. H. Beals, 20; Brooklyn, South Cong. ch., Friends, for use of Rev. Watts O. Pye, 86.30; do., Parkville Cong. Sab. sch., for hospital work, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 10; White Plains, Westchester Cong. ch., for scholarship, care Mrs. T. S. Lee, 101.01, 217 31

Pennsylvania.—Palm, Schwenkfelder ch., Ladies' Aid Society, for use of Miss Flora K. Heebner, 25; do., Schwenkfelder Y. P. S. C. E., for use of Miss Flora K. Heebner, 10; Towamencin, Schwenkfelder ch., for use of Miss Flora K. Heebner, 25; Worcester, Schwenkfelder Sab. sch., for use Miss Flora K. Heebner, 22.64, 82 64

Ohio.—Cleveland, Rev. Dwight Goddard, for church enlargement, care Rev. W. L. Beard, 1,000; East Cleveland, Calvary Cong. ch., O. F. Emerson, for use of Rev. Geo. E. White, 10; Springfield, 2d Lutheran ch., for work, care Miss Irene Dornblaser, 10; Youngstown, John J. Thomas, for student, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 40, 1,060 00

Illinois.—Austin, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. W. W. Wallace, 16; Bloomingdale, Cong. ch. and Cong. Sab. sch., for use of Mrs. T. D. Christie, 15.70; Chicago, Mrs. Emma H. Tuthill, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5; Elgin, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for student, care Rev. T. D. Christie, 15; Lombard, 1st Cong. ch., for use of Mrs. T. D. Christie, 10.50; Polo, H. W. Hey, for use Rev. L. C. Powers, 50; Rockford, 2d Cong. ch., for use of Mrs. T. D. Christie, 19, 131 20

Michigan.—Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 300; Holland, C. M. McLean, for evangelistic work, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 5, 305 00

Wisconsin.—Beloit, Mrs. T. P. Field and Ellen F. Chapin, for scholarship, care Mrs. T. D. Christie, 50; do., Friends, for use of Mrs. T. D. Christie, 26.65; Evansville, Cong. ch., Friends, for use of Mrs. T. D. Christie, 6.40; Janesville, Rev. Charles E. Ewing, for pupil, care Dr. C. W. Young, 25; Shopiere, Cong. ch., for use of Mrs. T. D. Christie, 9, 117 05

Minnesota.—Dover, Henrietta Krause, for King School, care Miss C. R. Willard, 18; Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., for pupils, care Mrs. T. D. Christie, 28; do., John Nelson, for use of Mrs. T. D. Christie, 10, 56 00

Iowa.—Emmetsburg, Cong. ch., Ladies' Society, for use Rev. Ernest Pye, 50; Harcourt, Frank I. Johnson, for native preacher, care Rev. Obed S. Johnson, 75, 125 00

South Dakota.—Veblen, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoagland, for bed in hospital, care Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker, 15 00

Nebraska.—Verdon, Jennie Robertson, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1 00

Colorado.—Boulder, Y. P. S. C. E., for native helper, care Rev. A. H. Clark, 36; Brush, Ger. Cong. Sab. sch., for work among orphans, care Miss Sarah Stimpson, 13; Fort Morgan, Ger. Cong. Sab. sch., for work among orphans, care Miss Sarah Stimpson, 8.65, 57 65

California.—Campbell, Cong. Sab. sch., Searchlight Class, for hospital, care Dr. H. H. Atkinson, 50; Sacramento, Mrs. Caroline Stephenson, for scholarship, care Miss Gladys Stephenson, 50, 100 00

From the *Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society*
H. W. Barker, Toronto, Ontario, Treasurer
For institute at Dondi, 2,000 00
For Indian orphans, care Miss A. L. Millard, 8 40— 2,008 40

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer
For hospital, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 30 00
For King School, care Miss C. R. Willard, 6 00
For work, care Miss F. K. Bement, 5 00
For pupil, care Miss Grace A. Funk, 6 35
For pupil, care Miss Lucile Foreman, 15 00— 62 35

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Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Berkeley, California, Treasurer
For hospital work, care Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, 50 00
For Bible-woman, care Miss Gertrude H. Blanchard, 16 00
For use of Miss Martha S. Wiley, 10 00— 76 00

Income D. Willis James Foundation

For constructive work of higher educational institutions for year beginning July 1, 1915, 22,741 00

28,339 27

Donations received in September, 39,572 25
Legacies received in September, 696 87

40,269 12

SURVEY OF THE FIELDS, 1914-1915

By JAMES L. BARTON, Foreign Secretary

THE FIELD

It is not out of place in a survey of the work of the American Board to pause a moment for a comprehensive glance over the field occupied. It has often been said that the sun never sets upon its work and workers; we can even say that at some point in the great work there is never a time when it is not within two hours of high noon. In other words, our work reaches around the world and has a hold upon every continent. From north to south it covers 80° of latitude, from 30° South to 50° North. And yet in this outreaching work, in normal times, there are but few of the more than 600 missionaries who cannot be reached by cable in a few hours. This gives a sense of compactness and accessibility to the work that was greatly lacking even a generation ago. This has made possible closer coöperative action between the Prudential Committee at home and the missions abroad.

DEPARTMENTS

The departments of missionary activities have often been mentioned, and yet these are so vast and varied that we are in danger of losing sight of them or of thinking of them confusedly. In speaking of departments let no one think of water-tight compartments. Few missionaries give themselves exclusively to any one department, and not infrequently every phase of action is found in a single station.

The evangelistic work is found everywhere. It stands by itself and is interlocked with every other department. Every missionary is regarded an evangelist, and the entire work points to the creation and perfection of the church as the dominant moral and spiritual force in every country.

The educational work includes all kinds of teaching in every form and grade. It looks to the training of native Christian leaders to be teachers, preachers, pastors, Bible readers, and Christian workers of every kind. It also aims at developing a lay Christian leadership in every community. From the pupils in the schools there come the largest permanent accessions to the churches. The school with its permanent, eager, intelligent audience is an inspiring field for the Christian teacher.

The literary department has charge of the printing presses, the making of spiritual and educational books, the publication of periodicals for children and adults, and in fact it is here that Christian instruction is put into permanent form for all classes of society. It requires no stretch of imagination to see the permanent evangelizing value of the literary output.

Industrial operations are varied but effective. In some countries, like India and Africa, to learn to do something or make something well with the hands is to enter upon an entirely new career. Many intellects are awakened in this way that otherwise would always have remained sluggish. The Christian communities are and should be the most constructively industrious and so the most prosperous of all. In this department the pupils come to learn that in the Christian church and community there is little place for the sluggard, and that he who will not work neither shall he eat. Here true strength of character and real self-respecting manhood and womanhood are created.

The medical work needs no explanation. It carries comfort, blessing, and a demonstration of the value of human life to every land it enters, and, under the hand of the Christian

physician and nurse, preaches the compassionate Christ in a language that cannot be misunderstood. It is a powerful arm of the service that reaches beyond the parish of the preacher, penetrates beneath the sluggish intellect of the mentally dull, and appeals to the conscious needs of every class in every land.

Everything done by the missionaries and the great army of native workers in their daily and even hourly contact with the people with whom they live is a social service rendered in the name of the Christ. The Christian home planted in the midst of paganism, the family reared in accordance with the principles of Christian civilization, the interchange of visits, the ministrations to the sick in the homes, the enlargement of the industrial horizon, and the awakened conception of neighborliness and brotherhood all are but a part of the social service rendered through this missionary and Christian settlement method of approach to the civilizations of the East.

All that is written or proclaimed in regard to the foreign side of our work comes under one or more of the above six departments, although each is aimed at introducing to the races of Asia and Africa the living Christ.

THE WAR

The War has cast a dark shadow over nearly all the fields in which the Board works. Austria, Turkey, South Africa, the Marshall and Gilbert Islands have been wrenched and torn by the struggle, while Mexico has had troubles of its own, and the Balkans have waited under uncertainties.

In Austria the missionaries have remained in their places, suffering hardship with their people and carrying to broken hearts the consolations of the Christ. The call for Testaments upon the part of the soldiers has been wonderful. There has been no period when the missionaries could not have left, but not a suggestion has come from them that they had ever thought of leaving.

Of Turkey we speak more at length elsewhere. In the Balkans there has been no actual fighting in the vicinity of our work, and everything has proceeded in a fairly normal way. For a considerable period the South Africa Mission was under martial law and much uncertainty prevailed. The Marshall Islands were captured by the Japanese and our missionaries there, Mr. and Mrs. Maas, who are Germans, were interned until the end of the war. We learn that they are well cared for. The Misses Baldwin and Miss Hoppin were given the privilege of leaving, which they did not care to accept. For a time they were refused the privilege of the mails, but that has now been corrected.

In Mexico our missionaries have withdrawn from the south and have concentrated, in accordance with the recommendations of the Cincinnati Conference, in the northern states of Chihuahua and Sonora. Politically the outlook has not been clear at any time during the year, but at Chihuahua they have been engaged in erecting a new girls' school building, while existing schools have gone on about as usual. For this work times were favorable, as the price of gold was abnormally high.

Other missions have been little affected, except that India and Ceylon have maintained a strict censorship of the mails, as has also Turkey. Many missionaries going and coming from India have taken the Pacific route to avoid the war zone, and no missionaries at all have been sent to Turkey. We now have three new missionaries appointed to Turkey studying Turkish and Islam in Egypt, waiting to enter the country as soon as the door opens. In Switzerland there are four Turkish missionaries, who have been sent out of the country, waiting to go back, and also one family in Salonica. There are six missionaries to Turkey in England ready to move upon short notice.

The political agitations in China have not interfered with the work,

while West Africa has pushed on in peace and quiet in the reorganization of the mission, with its central station at Dondi.

TURKEY

It is upon Turkey and the Armenians that the heaviest and most destructive blow of the year has fallen. At this hour of writing no one can predict what the outcome for the race is to be. Many have escaped to Persia, Russia, Egypt, and elsewhere; but we know that hundreds of thousands of them, including professors and teachers in our schools, pastors and preachers, pupils, and all other classes, have miserably perished at home, or have died of exposure upon the road towards Northern Arabia or elsewhere, where vast multitudes have been exiled. Everything possible that the missionaries, the United States Consuls, and the Ambassador could do to save this people from their terrible fate was done, but to little avail.

Probably in all of the history of missions, two hundred missionaries have never been called to pass through more terrible experiences than have our missionaries in Turkey during the last nine or ten months, and the end is not yet. Not only have they seen their schools and the churches broken up and those for whom and with whom they have labored for a lifetime miserably and cruelly dealt with, but at the same time they have often been personally maltreated, with their lives in jeopardy. There has never been a period when these heroes and heroines of Moslem missions so needed the assurance of sympathetic support from all of the constituency of the Board and their constant prayers for personal protection and for spiritual fortitude and power.

KEYNOTE: EVANGELISM

In the direct work the keynote of the year in practically every field of the Board has been "evangelism." This has seemed to come about in the most natural way in each mission area with little reference to what was going on in other areas. While there has been no deterioration in the other great departments of action, all the forces of most missions have with special emphasis directed effort to reaching men and masses with the positive message of the Gospel.

In *Japan* our mission has united with the great majority of the Christian body in promoting a three-year evangelistic campaign. That effort is now at its height. The work was inaugurated by the observance throughout the empire of a day of special prayer. Prominent laymen not only gave liberally for the support of the campaign, but many in person joined the bands and upon the platform and in personal approach gave powerful testimony to the transforming power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Wherever the leaders have gone they have been met with packed houses and their message accorded thoughtful hearing.

Important centers in three of the main islands have been reached, large audiences have been attracted, and thousands of inquirers have been enrolled. In some cases already the churches have reported large ingatherings. The plan contemplates reaching every town in the empire in a way to give all an opportunity to hear the Gospel in simplicity and power. In this united endeavor the missionaries and the Japanese leaders of all Protestant communions join. The meetings were generally held in churches; but also theaters and public halls are used for gatherings too large for the churches. Even Government school buildings have been frequently occupied at the request of the school. Government officers and persons of influence in the community in most places arranged for a public welcome meeting for the evangelistic band. The leaders feel certain that the large results already achieved are but a forecast of what may reasonably be expected during the year to come.

There is a spirit of anticipation and expectancy within and without the church that speaks well for the second year of the campaign.

In *China* all report a field peculiarly ripe. Those who have followed the story of the China missions for the last two years recall the evangelistic campaign conducted there a little more than a year ago by Dr. Mott and Mr. Sherwood Eddy. The response then was phenomenal, as tens of thousands came to hear the message, while thousands signed cards expressing the desire and purpose to search into the content of Christianity. The missionaries, in spite of the preparation made in advance, were taxed to the utmost to find suitable teachers to guide and to train this mass of inquirers. Among these seekers after the truth were men of official rank, students in large numbers, and others. This awakening reached throughout the country, and the force of the missionary organization was directed to meeting this supreme call for Christian instruction. The correspondence with all the missions throughout the year has dwelt upon the opportunities opening everywhere to meet the earnest inquiry of the Chinese as to what is true in relation to God, to Christ, to sin, and to redemption, and the inadequacy of the force upon the field to meet that opportunity.

A plan was contemplated this fall and winter for the Eddy brothers, Sherwood and our own Brewer, to visit Japan, China, and India upon a purely evangelistic tour. The missionaries in China entered an almost united protest upon the sole ground that with their present missionary and native forces they would be wholly unable to care for more inquirers. Already for China the windows of heaven had been opened and a blessing poured out that the church and its working force were not able fully to receive. Chapters only could give a fair estimate of the desire for Bible study, eagerness to hear the preacher of righteousness, readiness to unite with the church. The story reads like a modern Acts of the Apostles, as it really is, where great multitudes of such as are being saved are proclaiming themselves followers of Christ. If we could double the number of our missionaries in China today and quadruple the Chinese preaching force, we would not in the least degree overstaff the work, but would be more adequately ready to gather in the waving harvest.

An evangelistic campaign is now commanding the attention of the missionaries in *Southern India and Ceylon.* To use the language of Mr. Banninga, of the Madura Mission, "There has been an earnest desire growing in the hearts of many for a revival of religion that should reveal itself in increased righteousness and faith among Christians and in a great ingathering of those at present outside the fold." This desire was expressed in the convention meetings in September, 1914, and finally, under the leadership of the President of the General Assembly of the United Church of South India, the campaign was launched. The plan differs but little from that in operation in Japan, except that in India a longer period of preparation is contemplated. A special literature for the purposes of the movement has been printed, and a special pledge card is circulated among the Christians, pledging the signer to the setting apart of a definite portion of each day for intercession, also pledging him to definite Christian service. Prayer circles are widely organized, and Dr. Tracy has been released to visit the centers and aid the churches and leaders in a careful and thorough work of preparation. Already in these preparative meetings, in many places, large ingatherings from the non-Christians have been experienced, in addition to a quickening of the Christian life and faith of the members of the churches. Here too in India, as in Japan and China, the missionaries and the native forces unite in prayer and endeavor.

The United Church of South India represents a Christian community of some 140,000 individuals, including several different communions. What may we not expect when these different missions and native leaders, with one heart and purpose, unite in a single endeavor for all that great, needy country? This Indian movement demonstrates the value and power of a great body of Christians, representing different missions, acting together as a unit and presenting not only to the church but to the non-Christian community the evidence of fraternal fellowship and coöperation. The preparative work is now well under way, but the results even at this stage are richly encouraging.

In Turkey when the war broke out, and even since, there was a strong movement looking towards the non-Christians of that country. Opportunities of approach both in the class room and outside were unprecedented in all our long experience there. A growing spirit of daring upon the part of the missionaries and of open inquiry upon the part of the others opened the way for the Christian approach. Conversions were reported since the war began, while opportunities for personal conversation were multiplying far more rapidly than at any previous period in the history of our work in Turkey. It may be that when this storm of destruction has spent its fury, we shall find a new door opening for a new Christian endeavor among those hitherto largely unreached.

Space will not permit our mentioning the various evangelistic movements in the three missions in Africa, the wonderful awakening among the tribes in Northern Mindanao, and the new consciousness of spiritual responsibility among the churches in Spain. Probably in the entire century of our work there has never been a period when there seemed to be such a universal turning to Jesus Christ and such a consciousness of responsibility for the unevangelized upon the part of the churches. Perhaps this is one of God's compensations to the world for the awful sacrifice caused by the war.

BLEEDING TURKEY

At the time of the entrance of Turkey into the war, mission work there in all its diversified departments was never more full of promise. It is true that for three or four years the central government had been insufferably weak, but the relations of the missionaries with the local official authorities were, in nearly every instance, friendly and even cordial. Large authority was given the responsible governors of the provinces, and as a consequence mission institutions suffered little from the lack of a centralized government.

The hospitals were crowded with patients; the schools were never so well attended; new buildings were in process of erection, or were contemplated, at Van, Sivas, Marsovan, Oorfa, Adana, Smyrna, Hadjin, Aintab and Diarbekir; loud and persistent calls came from all parts of the empire for reënforcements to meet the needs and opportunities of the expanding work.

There had never been so many Moslem pupils in Christian schools, and the general relations between the Mohammedans and Armenians had not been so satisfactory for a generation, although the relations with the Greeks upon the west were more strained. A score or so of new recruits for various positions in the three Asiatic Turkey Missions had been appointed and were about to sail for their field of labor when the storm broke and Turkey became one of the belligerents upon the side of the Central Powers.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES

Some thirty-six missionaries and assistant missionaries of our Board in Turkey at the time were British subjects, mostly Canadians. The Board provided each, through our

Ambassador, with a formidably sealed and executed document declaring that the party named therein was a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, an American Corporation, and therefore entitled to all the rights and protection belonging to such. Barring two or three exceptions, these British subjects have been little disturbed, the Ambassador at Constantinople having secured from Turkish authorities formal permission for them to remain at their posts. Three families of British missionaries have come out of the country for one reason or another, but only one of these was practically forced to do so.

TREATY RIGHTS ABROGATED

The abrogation of the capitulations by decree, in September of last year, threatened for a time to close up all foreign schools in the country. Mr. Morgenthau, the Ambassador, took up the matter with vigor and was able to secure the postponement of the execution of the order until last September. The original decree has been considerably modified, so that schools have been given permission to open this fall under condition that, while Christian studies and exercises and instruction may be made obligatory for Christians, they must be optional for non-Christians, and that Turkish must be taught to Ottomans. It has seemed wise, under the circumstances, to accept these conditions for the present.

WAR AND DISEASE

Only the northeastern and southeastern parts of Turkey were seriously affected by the war until Gallipoli was attacked in April. Trebizond, Erzroom, Van, and Bitlis, being near the border of Russia, fell within the zone of the conflict with the Caucasus division of the Russian army. Harpoot was also considerably affected, since it is on the line of march of the troops passing from the south to the northeast.

At first there was no actual fighting in any one of these places, except sporadic bombardment of Trebizond, yet into Erzroom and Van many of the wounded were brought from battle fields not far away. At the same time, owing to the assembling of large numbers of troops under unsanitary conditions, typhus broke out with great virulence in Erzroom and Harpoot. In the former place in the autumn and winter there were over 300 deaths a day, and at Harpoot some 60. The missionaries threw themselves into the work of ministering to the needs of the suffering. Dr. Clark, Miss Graffam, Dr. and Mrs. Sewny, and Miss Zenger went from Sivas to Erzroom to render aid. Dr. Sewny and Miss Zenger died there of typhus, and Dr. Case and Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton contracted the dread disease but recovered. Several missionaries at Harpoot also came near to death's door through the same disease. Wounded and sick soldiers were cared for also at Mardin and Van.

PROPERTY TAKEN

In the spring, when Harpoot was made a military center of considerable importance, several of the buildings of Euphrates College were voluntarily given over to the authorities for the use of the army. Fearing that the large dormitory might be taken, the United States Consul, Mr. Davis, put his official seal upon its locked door. This seal was ostentatiously broken by the Kaimakam of Harpoot, and so since March the college has discontinued its work altogether because its buildings were occupied by the military. Although the soldiers were withdrawn in July, the buildings have been retained in the possession of the government.

The mission buildings at Afion Kara Hissar were early taken possession of by the government, as was the school building at Adabazar. The new hospital at Marsovan was offered to the military, who occupied it one month, when it was vacated.

In its dealing with Americans the officials have assumed that the decree of abrogation of the capitulations has put all foreigners under local official control. As a result their houses as well as their persons have been searched repeatedly, their communications with the United States Consuls and even with the Ambassador have often been suppressed, their movements seriously obstructed, and in one instance, that of Dr. and Mrs. Smith at Diarbekir, they were arrested and sent out of the country by court-martial. No charges worthy of consideration against Dr. and Mrs. Smith were preferred. Several missionaries have suffered brief periods of imprisonment.

DISASTER AT VAN

Van has been for generations the stronghold of the Armenians of Turkey. In that vilayet Armenians constitute a larger proportion of the population than in any other vilayet in the empire. In addition, they are alert, able, many of them well educated, and all have had visions of a possible autonomous Armenia.

Early in the war a large number of Armenians entered the Turkish army, while others fled to Russia and joined the Russian army with their nationals who occupy the Armenian provinces captured by Russia from Turkey in 1878.

After the war began the Van Armenians approached the Governor of Van, Djevdet Bey, and assured him that it was their purpose to be loyal to the Turkish Government. Their assurance was not accepted, and in order to save themselves from destruction they were compelled to resist the Ottoman forces. The missionary premises chanced to be in the Armenian quarter of the city, and therefore fell within the Armenian fortifications. For five weeks the station was under fire, and during the last days of the siege the guns of the Turkish forces were trained upon the mission premises. While the buildings were much injured no harm came to the missionary body. Some 10,000 refugees from the villages were gathered upon and about the station. The siege was followed by an epidemic of dysentery, preceding typhus. This broke out among the 1,000 Moslem refugees for whom the missionaries were caring on the premises. Five of the missionaries were attacked by typhus. Mrs. Ussher, worn out by the strain of the siege, was unable to rally and she passed away. The others, Miss Rogers, Dr. Ussher, and Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow, were recovering when Van was recaptured by the Turkish forces, and the entire station, ill and without preparation for the journey, was compelled to flee with the retreating Russians to Tiflis.

Mrs. Raynolds' leg was broken in the flight. She lingered for a brief period and passed away at Tiflis two days before the arrival of Dr. Raynolds, who had set out for Van when it was known that Russia had captured that part of the country. Owing to the destruction of the mission premises at Van and the uncertainties surrounding the future of that part of the country, the entire Van station came to the United States, arriving October 4.

OTHER STATIONS

When Van was captured by the Russians the Turks retreating towards Bitlis took with them Miss McLaren, who was caring for the wounded in the Turkish hospital. Since the death of Miss Charlotte Ely at Bitlis in July and the departure of the Maynards upon their overdue furlough, the Bitlis station was made up of Misses Shane and McLaren and Rev. George P. Knapp. In August, the Armenians at Bitlis having been massacred or deported, Mr. Knapp set out for Oorfa to aid Mr. Leslie but was taken ill upon the road and died at Diarbekir. A recent cable dispatch reports Miss McLaren and Miss Shane safe and well at Bitlis.

Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton at Erzroom,

whose furlough was already more than a year overdue, declined to leave the station this summer and have remained there to minister to the sick and needy. Dr. and Mrs. Case are also there. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have held the fort alone at Trebizond.

Space will not permit a complete survey of the work and status of each station during this year of disorder, sorrow, and death. Suffice it to say that the missionaries have stood by their stations with self-forgetful fortitude and daring, a few of them leaving for home only when all of the populations for which they were at work had been killed or deported. The Board has thought it wise to have a considerable number of missionaries well rested and ready to return to Turkey as soon as the way opens.

BLOODY BAPTISM

During the last six months each mission station has passed through a baptism of wrath and blood. This was more severe, if possible, in the northern and eastern part of the country than in the south, and involved only the Armenians. Without attempting to go into the gruesome and heart-rending details, it is enough to add that teachers from our schools have been tortured, imprisoned, executed; and others with their pupils, as well as all the rest of the Armenian population of places like Bitlis, Erzroom, Marsovan, Sivas, Harpoot, etc., have been sent, without preparation for the journey, down towards the deserts of Northern Arabia to perish. In some cases, as in that of Miss Graffam at Sivas, and of the Misses Willard and Gage, of Marsovan, the missionaries were permitted to start out with their women and girls, but they were soon turned back by the officials. Never has such an attack been made upon a race. The plans seem to be of a generally uniform character, and the officials openly declare that nothing less than the complete destruction of the race is contemplated. At this writing all the facts are yet unknown. Enough, however, is revealed to show that no reports have been exaggerated, while daily revelations show that the atrocities perpetrated upon defenseless men and innocent women and children surpass anything history has ever recorded. Ambassador Morgenthau has done everything in his power to protect the missionaries and their interests; but in the face of the determined purpose of Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, he has not been able to keep the Turks from seizing and holding the American Board property at Afion Kara Hissar, Adabazar, and Harpoot, and perhaps at some other places. The abrogation of the capitulations, or, as they call it, "the withdrawal of the rights of foreigners," gave the Turks occasion to declare that neither the Ambassador nor the United States Consuls had any authority over American subjects, although they did not always consistently carry out this assumption.

At this writing, the situation throughout the Ottoman Empire is in chaos. Only the station at Van has been abandoned, but all work is at a standstill. Relief measures are the order of the day, but to these the Government presents many obstacles. The way in which the missionaries have carried themselves during these many months of almost unendurable agony and suspense has commended their religion to the persecuting forces and in many instances has opened the minds of the Moslems to a more favorable consideration of Christianity.

RECONSTRUCTION

When the conflict over Turkey ceases, there must begin the work of reconstruction. We have reason to believe that a future of marvelous possibilities lies before our work in Turkey. Many and startling changes are inevitable, to meet which we must be prepared. Even greater trials may perforce be endured before the blessed day of readjustment and reconstruction begins, and yet as surely

as day follows the darkest night, so may we confidently expect light will break through the midnight darkness of Turkey's awful gloom.

That the work is to be reorganized and reëstablished we do not for a moment doubt. To do this we will need the best wisdom and strength of the experienced force as well as the aid of the new missionaries now ready to move when the door opens. There are probably many Armenians also now out of the country who will be ready to go to the aid of their stricken people. The American Board is already planning and preparing for the new day that will yet dawn for Turkey.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN TURKEY

Measured by the amount of money invested in Turkey and by the number of Americans devoting their lives, through religious, educational, and charitable institutions, in that country, America's interest in the Turkish Empire surpasses that of any other country in the world. A careful estimate, based on reports from the various organizations, societies, and colleges carrying on work in that country, reveals the fact that during nearly a century of benevolent work in and for Turkey Americans have expended nearly $40,000,000, about $8,000,000 of which represent the value of present investments in real estate, buildings, and equipment. The expenditure of these various organizations and societies amounted last year to something over $1,000,000, and the institutions established in that country by American benevolence have endowments of nearly $3,500,000.

At the outbreak of the war there were something more than four hundred Americans connected with these various institutions and work. The American Board's, including of course the Woman's Boards, investments in that country have amounted, in the ninety-six years since it began work there, to more than $20,000,000; its present investments, in the form of land, buildings, equipment, are valued at not less than $2,000,000, and its annual appropriation for the direct support of its work there was last year $360,000. It is perfectly natural, therefore, for America to be interested in the situation in Turkey quite apart from its human interest in the sufferings of a race.

These figures do not by any means measure the extent of America's interest in the people of Turkey. We are mentioning here only the material things; but when we pass beyond these to the higher things of the spirit our interest is increased a hundred fold and more.

It is quite fitting that the United States Government should take special steps for the protection of American interests in that country, and the right to do so would be unquestionably recognized by the Allies, at least if it should be necessary for our Government to make strong demands upon Turkey for adequate protection.

AN HONOR ROLL

In view of the unprecedented upheaval in Turkey at this time it is interesting to note the large number of veteran missionaries either in active service in Turkey or retired. The following are now among the active forces in the field or temporarily home, arranged in the order of years of service:—

	Appointed
Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D.	1859
Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge	1861
Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D.	1867
Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, D.D.	1868
Mrs. Olive L. Andrus	"
Miss Harriet G. Powers	"
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh	"
Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs	1869
Rev. George C. Raynolds, M.D., D.D.	1869
Miss Mary M. Patrick, Ph.D.	1871
Rev. John W. Baird	1872
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird	1870
Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D.	1874

The following have retired from active service:

	Appointed
Rev. Orson P. Allen	1855
Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D.D.	1859
Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D.	1859
Mrs. Helen M. Herrick	1860
Mrs. Henrietta Washburn	1864
Rev. Henry T. Perry, D.D.	1866
Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin	1867
Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin	1867
Rev. Charles C. Tracy, D.D.	1867
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy	1867
Miss Esther T. Maltbie	1870

THE NOBLE DEAD

It is a startling and significant fact that of the six deaths among the active missionary forces of the year, five were missionaries in Turkey. The strain and shock of the tragedies of the year have been unsurpassed in mission history in duration, extent, and savagery. The cumulative effect of the tension is seen in the fact that all of these deaths have occurred since the first of May of this year.

Mrs. Mary E. Barnum died at Harpoot, May 9, 1915, after 56 years of consecutive service. She was the daughter of Dr. Goodell, one of the pioneer missionaries in Turkey, and her daughter, Mrs. Henry Riggs, is a missionary at Harpoot.

July 11, 1915, Miss Charlotte E. Ely died at Bitlis, Turkey, after 47 years of consecutive service there.

July 14, 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher died at Van, Turkey, of typhus, after 16 years of service.

August 9, 1915, Miss H. Grace Wyckoff died at San Gabriel, Cal., after 28 years of service at Pangchwang, North China.

August 10, 1915, Rev. George P. Knapp died at Diarbekir, Turkey, upon his way out from Bitlis, after 25 years of service at Harpoot and Bitlis.

August 27, 1915, Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds died at Tiflis, Russia, following the flight of the station from Van, after 46 years of service, 43 of which were given to Van.

The total years of service given to the cause of the Kingdom by these six disciples was 215, or an average of 36 years for each. The five Turkey missionaries give a total of 187 years of service, or an average of 37 1-2 years per missionary. Who will attempt to estimate the permanent spiritual values these consecrated years have created and perpetuated?

In addition to the number of missionaries who fell in the midst of the conflict there, eight others who had served in the field for a period but who for one reason or another had retired have been called to a higher service:—

October 11, 1914, Rev. William E. Locke, D.D., at Wellesley, Mass. In Bulgaria 24 years.

November 22, 1914, Mrs. Sarah F. Blodgett, at Bridgeport, Conn. In North China 38 years.

February 8, 1915, Rev. W. H. Shaw, at Braintree, Mass. In North China 4 years.

February 15, 1915, George Washburn, D.D., in Boston, Mass. Dr. Washburn was a missionary of the Board for 10 years at Constantinople, Turkey, followed by 40 years' service as president, professor, and officer of Robert College.

March 10, 1915, Mrs. Fannie M. Newell, at Wolfboro, N. H. For 17 years in Western Turkey.

April 7, 1915, Rev. Walter T. Currie, D.D., at New Victoria, B. C. For 25 years in West Central Africa.

April 2, 1915, Capt. Isaiah Bray, at Honolulu, H. I. For 9 years captain of the third and fourth *Morning Stars* in Micronesia.

April 12, 1915, Mrs. Harriet A. Lotta (Miss Sheldon), at Fargo, N. Dak. Worked among the Cherokee Indians for a brief period in 1856.

A glorious company who counted not their lives dear unto themselves.

WHAT NEXT IN TURKEY?

Fifteen years ago the entire world stood aghast at the desperate situation presented by the uprising of China against everything Western

and Christian. Over 100 missionaries and thousands of Chinese Christians were cruelly killed, or hunted like wild beasts. Mission stations were uprooted, and for weeks the missionaries and foreign embassies in Peking were under fire from the Boxers and the regular troops of the Empress Dowager.

Protests appeared in the press and were presented to the Board against making any further sacrifice in a fruitless attempt to carry Christianity to a nation that thus unequivocally declared that it would have none of it. Letters poured in upon the officers of the Board pleading that reason and common sense and not blind fanaticism be given place in its counsels, urging at the same time that we as a Board withdraw all our missionaries from the country and leave China to her ancestral religion. Other counsels prevailed. The destroyed stations were rebuilt and more substantial and larger than before. In the place of the martyred dead new recruits offered themselves and were appointed. In two years outward reconstruction was about completed and the inner heart of the Chinese began to open in astonishing response to the Christian message. Today the readiness and even eagerness of that Empire, mighty in numbers and opportunity, presents a field for the promotion of missions in all their varied activities never before experienced in the history of the missionary enterprise.

We must remember at this time when we face the situation in Turkey that the hate and power of Rome with all its bloody onslaught was not powerful enough to crush the early Church. The ambitious and hard-hearted Queen of Madagascar was unable to prevent the perpetuation of the faith of Jesus Christ among her persecuted people. Uganda suffered and bled, but the Church continued to thrive. The martyr graves with cruel rapidity multiplied in China and became the foundation of the most striking turning towards Christianity witnessed in all history, not excepting the days of the Apostles.

Shall we then falter at the blow struck our Armenian brethren in the Turkish Empire? Is this a time to discuss whether we shall advance or retreat? Not a missionary among the hundred and fifty and more today dwelling amid the horrors of countless graves and desolated homes and face to face with the perils of dread diseases but would plead with us not to desert their people now. Those with us who have come out of great tribulation, bearing in their bodies the marks of the perils through which they have passed and the suffering they have borne, would rebuke our faith and shame our courage if we plan aught less than a courageous advance as soon as the door of that closed country opens to the world.

Then with Christian fortitude and daring let us tell our brethren here and over there that we are ready to stand with them and sacrifice with them and suffer with them, assured that

> "Behind the dim unknown,
> Standeth God within the shadow,
> Keeping watch above his own."

We shall need young men and women to fill up the ranks and lead in the greater work yet to be. We must have support in rebuilding where stations have been injured or destroyed as well as in the construction of new and larger facilities for meeting the demands of the years right before us. Now is the time to prepare for the orders to go forward that are sure to come in the near future.

NO RETREAT ANYWHERE

Now and then some one says, "Why not let the powers of death and destruction have the field and we withdraw from the fray?" "What's the use?" says another, and "Why press the claims of Christian missions now when the world is war mad?" Is that a sentiment to which we can for a mo-

ment give place? Where is our Christian daring, where our faith and fortitude, if we cringe before the forces of evil because they are mighty and because the conflict promises to be long and deadly! Had the disciples used that argument there would have been no church at Antioch, no missionaries ordained there for world conquest, no response to the call of the man of Macedonia for spiritual help. Had Jesus Christ shaped his life by such a policy, there would have been no flight from Nazareth, no betrayal in Gethsemane, no crown of thorns, no scourging, no Calvary. Under the impulse of such a program for the Christian Church, Jesus would have yielded in the desert to the tempter and the powers of evil would have dominated him and the world.

If there was ever a time when every one who bears the name Christian needed to take up his cross and follow his Lord into the thick of the battle of passion against the spirit of the Christ, it is here and now. If there was ever a time when the entire world called for Christian daring and sacrifice, a daring that halts at no task, a sacrifice that falters at nothing, it is now. Hatred and evil passions must be met and overcome by love that believeth, hopeth, endureth, all things. "Finally, be strong in the Lord and in the strength of his might. Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against the principalities, against the powers, against the world rulers of this darkness, against the spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places. Wherefore take up the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having *done* all to stand."

STATISTICS

The statistics added hereto, owing to war conditions affecting so large a portion of our mission fields, are most unsatisfactory. Of course, no returns could be obtained from the three missions in Turkey, the Balkans, Austria, the Micronesian Islands, and Mexico. The following table is made up by using the returns of a year ago in the case of missions not reporting. Statistics give only a small part of the story of the volume and force of the work connected with the missions of the Board around the world. Perhaps in the number of the trained native Christian leaders and in the contributions made by the native Christians themselves for the support of the work is to be found the clearest demonstration of the volume of the working force and the self-sacrificing devotion of those who make up the Christian communities.

GENERAL SUMMARY, 1914–1915

Missions

Number of Missions	19
Number of Stations	103
Number of Outstations	1,458
Places for stated preaching	2,006

Laborers Employed

Number of ordained Missionaries (8 being Physicians)	175
Number of Male Physicians not ordained (besides 16 women)	28
Number of other Male Assistants	28
Number of Women (16 of them Physicians) (wives 208, unmarried 218)	426
Whole number of Laborers sent from this country*	657
Number of Native Pastors	336
Number of Native Preachers and Catechists	412
Number of Native School-teachers	2,464
Number of other Native Laborers	1,565
Total of Native Laborers	4,777
Total of American and Native Laborers	5,438

The Churches

Number of Churches	676
Number of Church Members	80,844
Added during the year	5,834
Whole number from the first, as nearly as can be learned	235,207
Number of Sunday Schools	1,452
Sunday School membership	85,769

Educational Department

Number of Theological Seminaries and Training Classes	14
Students for the Ministry	295
Students in Collegiate Training	3,036
Boarding and High Schools	122
Number of Pupils in these Schools	12,527
Number of Common Schools	1,432
Number of Pupils in Common Schools	67,824
Whole number under instruction	83,591
Native Contributions, so far as reported	$367,391

* Including 14 detained by the war.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AT HOME

While calamity was perhaps to have been expected and was predicted by many in this year of the Great War, we are profoundly grateful to God that a good measure of success has crowned the Board's activity at home. While the Prudential Committee has not been able to come near the goal constantly before it for sustaining the work on the fields as it ought to be sustained, yet by the blessing of God the record of the year shows substantial advance by our churches along the two main lines of home endeavor—recruits and contributions.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS, 1914–1915

During the twelve months of this fiscal year just past forty-nine missionaries have received appointment or engagement from the Board. The list follows:—

South Africa: Miss Dorothea E. Kielland, Miss Gertrude Newton, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur F. Christofersen, Miss Minnie E. Carter.

West Central Africa: Rev. Daniel A. Hastings.

Balkan Mission: Mrs. Charles H. Riggs.

Western Turkey: Mr. John H. Kingsbury.

Central Turkey: Dr. and Mrs. Mark H. Ward.

Madura: Dr. Katharine B. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. William D. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Lorbeer, Rev. and Mrs. James M. Hess, Miss Katie Wilcox.

Ceylon: Rev. and Mrs. John Bicknell.

Foochow: Miss Elizabeth Waddell, Dr. Lora G. Dyer.

North China: Dr. Amy A. Metcalf, Miss Adelle L. Tenney, Miss Clara G. Neely.

Shansi: Mrs. Frank B. Warner, Miss Josie E. Horn, Miss Alzina C. Munger.

Japan: Rev. and Mrs. Sherwood F. Moran, Miss Madeline C. Waterhouse, Rev. and Mrs. Marion E. Hall.

Philippines: Dr. Lucius W. Case.

Term Engagements

West Central Africa: Mr. and Mrs. Addison H. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter.

Western Turkey: Mrs. Edith R. Smith, Mr. George D. White.

Eastern Turkey: Mr. Henry H. White.

Marathi: Miss Adelaide B. Fairbank, Mr. Emil Lindstrom.

Madura: Rev. Azel A. Martin, Miss Mabel L. Chase.

Foochow: Miss Elizabeth D. Nash.

North China: Mr. Douglas M. Beers, Mr. Emery J. Woodall.

Spain: Miss Rebekah Wood.

Of the forty-nine, nineteen are men and thirty are women. Denominationally they are distributed as follows:—

Congregationalists,	29
Baptists,	7
Presbyterians,	4
Methodists,	3
Disciples,	2
Episcopalians,	1
Dutch Reformed,	1
Swedish Church,	1
English Lutheran,	1

They were born in the following states:—

Massachusetts,	6	Indiana,	2	South Dakota,	1
Connecticut,	4	Illinois,	4	Kansas,	1
New Hampshire,	1	Wisconsin,	3	California,	2
Vermont,	1	Michigan,	1	Canada,	1
New York,	6	Minnesota,	3	England,	2
New Jersey,	1	Iowa,	2	Turkey,	1
Georgia,	1	Colorado,	2	India,	1
Ohio,	1	Kentucky,	1	West Indies,	1

As to colleges, the following:—

Mt. Holyoke,	4	Hillsdale,	2	Smith,	1
Oberlin,	3	Shurtleff,	2	Wellesley,	1
Pomona,	3	Boston University,	1	Dartmouth,	1
University of Chicago,	3	Carroll,	1	Colorado College,	1
University of Minnesota,	2	Harvard,	1	Amherst,	1
		University of Pennsylvania,	1	Cornell,	1
Yale,	2			Knox,	1
University of Colorado,	2	Lake Forest,	1	Massachusetts Agricultural,	1
		Northwestern,	1		
Carleton,	2	Grinnell,	1		

These tables show that twelve were born in New England, while twenty-one were born in the Interior States. New England colleges sent us thirteen of these appointees, while thirty-six were educated elsewhere. States and schools west of New England are rapidly coming to bear their due share of missionary labor, as far as the appointment list is a true indicator.

It is interesting to note also that twenty of the forty-nine came to us from other communions than our own—a fact to gratify us if we think of the toleration and high standing of the Board which is implied, but to humiliate us if we think of the small dependence which is to be placed upon our own communion as a source of candidate supply. These men and women who came to us from other communions are in most instances the overflow, those whom their

own boards have been unable to send for lack of funds. They are splendid young people, gladly welcomed and given the commission of this Board. Were we dependent for candidates entirely upon the Congregational churches, we should be badly crippled for recruits. Churches and pastors may well inquire if they ought not, for their own sake as well as for the Board's sake, to examine seriously into this situation and its causes. In the distribution of this year's recruits, Turkey in her distracted condition has received but few, by far the larger number having been assigned to other parts of Asia and to Africa.

PUBLICATIONS

Your Committee can speak with continued satisfaction of the activity and output of the publication department. The *Herald* has continued to merit the high praise which it has received on every hand as one of the most able and informing missionary publications in America or Europe. We are confident that it is an invaluable agent in disseminating information concerning the important work of our devoted missionaries, for the discussion of current questions of missionary administration, and for winning recruits and gifts from those who study with care any cause in which they are interested.

Our *Quarterly News Bulletin* and our *Envelope Series* have appeared regularly, dealing with important news matters of deep interest to our constituency or with fundamental phases of our great work. These have had wide circulation and have all contributed their share toward the general welcome result of a debtless year.

We take satisfaction in the growth and success of our News Bureau, toward which success we have received much help from Corporate Members. There has never been a year when so many newspapers opened their columns to news articles sent from our headquarters and detailing information received direct from our missionaries. This has involved prominent mention of the Board, and will no doubt have effect in scattering abroad a more intelligent conception of the Board's work and in increasing respect for the helpful influence of missionary work in general. We urge all members and friends of the Board to aid this campaign by voicing their satisfaction to those journals which have printed our articles and by offering to promote such work in other cities not now reached.

LEGAL ADVISER

The members of the Board should know of the very considerable, very able, and entirely gratuitous service of our legal adviser, Arthur H. Wellman, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Wellman has spent many hours of many days counseling with the officers of the Board as to its legal and financial interests. No one not closely connected with the administration of those affairs can know the multitude of details connected with the settlement of estates, the investment of trust funds, the handling of property at home and abroad, which almost daily engages the attention of our legal adviser. The contribution which Mr. Wellman makes to the Board is so large, so generous, as to deserve special gratitude.

MEDICAL ADVISERS

The Board should know also that thanks are due to certain physicians who have examined candidates free of charge and who have treated our missionaries at home on furlough without charge or at reduced rates. To those hospitals, like the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, who give lavishly of their helpful service and never present a bill, we acknowledge our debt of gratitude.

STEREOPTICON LECTURES

Our lectures have been used during the past year as follows:—

From Boston office,	990 times
Chicago,	758 times
New York,	468 times
San Francisco,	231 times

These slides and lectures represent a considerable investment by the Board. The cost of maintaining them at high grade is not small, but we are led to believe that they form one of our indispensable agencies for spreading information through the churches concerning the work of the Board. They reach many persons who never read our literature or hear a missionary speak. Their service the past year has been equal to more than twenty-five hundred missionary addresses. We bespeak for them larger use in Sunday, midweek, and Sunday school services.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The report of the Treasurer has revealed larger receipts this year than in any previous year of the history of the Board. The grand total is the substantial sum of $1,105,320.33. This is the fifth successive year in which our receipts have exceeded the million dollar mark. We seem to have taken our place permanently among those communions investing annually a million dollars in foreign missions. We are moving on at the rate of about $20,000 a year toward the goal of the second million. The increase in funds received is represented by an increase each year in the number of missionaries in the field, by an increase of their cost of living, and by an altogether inadequate increase in our appropriations for general work on the fields.

We still carry a small debt, reduced this year by $362.48, but yet amounting to $8,405.22. This debt is due to the deficit reported three years ago. We should be glad to see the debt paid. While not so large as to be burdensome, no Christian likes to feel that the bills for the Lord's work are not paid in full and on the minute.

While we take satisfaction in reporting an increase in total receipts for the year of $19,347.26 over the receipts of the previous year, nevertheless we cannot fail to call attention to the fact that the gifts from churches and individuals show a loss over the previous year of $34,048.72. It is from

those who have passed away or whose estates have been settled during the year that we have received an increase. It is the dying who have saved the day, while the living have lagged behind. Had churches and individuals kept up their record of the previous year, then the income from legacies and conditional gifts being what it is, we could have paid our debt and devoted over $25,000 additional to general work in the missions. In a year so marked in other lands by human sacrifice for high patriotic ideals, in a year when our churches have come into a more direct relation to this Board and responsibility for its control, in a year when there has been no sharp business depression or failure of crops, we deplore such a marked decline in gifts from the living supporters of the Board. This world spirit of sacrifice for high and holy ends should have entered our blood in greater measure and been manifest by the larger sums cast into the Lord's treasury for the extension of his Kingdom.

The outcome of the year enables us to point with emphasis to the wisdom of establishing the Twentieth Century and the Conditional Gift Funds. The latter fund now amounts to $955,394—nearly one million dollars—and offers a splendid method of "doing it now" for any who purpose giving to the Board. By placing their gifts in this fund, donors may receive the income upon their gift for life, and have the satisfaction of knowing that such gifts will not be subject to the vicissitudes of settlement of estates or of any other depleting agency. It has been given to the Board, and every dollar goes to the work for which it was given. The rapid growth of this fund fully attests the good sense which established it.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE

Some account of the composition, methods, and labors of this Committee may be of interest, especially to those who are welcomed today for the first time to the voting membership of the Board. The Prudential Committee, one-half of whom are laymen, number twelve, besides the President and Vice-President of the Board, who are members *ex officiis*. The Committee holds about thirty meetings during the year, from two o'clock to five (or later) on Tuesday afternoons. A docket of business, carefully prepared for consideration, is pursued without intermission; questions of administration, often intricate and weighty, involving one and another of the twenty missions in ten great lands, require close attention and definite judgment. A meeting of the Committee is a stimulating but a taxing event. Five members are required for a quorum, and that number or more seldom fails of attendance except in the vacation period of July or August.

The Prudential Committee is divided into eighteen subcommittees: one on each of the mission lands, on finance, appointment and distribution of missionaries, appropriations, higher educational work, etc. These subcommittees are compelled to spend much time in reading the correspondence, considering requests and proposals from the fields, and in formulating written reports. Many hours are given by the members of these committees to pre-

paring business for the Prudential Committee meetings or in informing themselves concerning the work intrusted to their particular care.

Several of these subcommittees are organized and hold regular and even frequent meetings, occupying perhaps a half day in the covering of their business. The Finance Committee, for example, spends during the year not less than a solid week of business hours at its responsible task of caring for the funds of the Board and their expenditure. The Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the Prudential Committee give days without stint to the oversight of these heavy responsibilities.

To be a member of the Prudential Committee is no sinecure. It involves the gift of much time, of one's best ability, and of patient and arduous attention. It is essential that members of the Committee be so selected as to permit them to attend meetings regularly without too great sacrifice on their part.

NEXT YEAR

In common with the Home Boards of our communion, we have united heartily in the great missionary campaign projected by the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Many of our missionaries are entering this campaign with enthusiasm, and will devote a large portion of their furlough to visitation work, seeking to promote interest in the country-wide conventions of the Movement and to secure large attendance of Congregational laymen. In addition to the wide dissemination of missionary intelligence, it is hoped that so far as our communion is concerned, a larger devotion to the Apportionment Plan, the more general use of the Every-Member Canvass, weekly pledges to missionary work by every person, and a better financial policy in the local church regarding missionary gifts may be among the results of this campaign.

REQUESTS DECLINED

One of the heaviest burdens falling upon your Prudential Committee and the executive officers is our utter inability to grant many of the most reasonable and urgent requests of our missionaries for recruits and for advance in appropriations for general work in their fields. These requests are natural and inevitable as their work succeeds. These are not selfish requests, but represent the most unselfish devotion to the cause of the Kingdom, in whose interests we have sent these men and women abroad. These are not foolish, extravagant requests, but represent the sober judgment of the missions after careful discussion and formal vote. These requests come from people who know the value of money, who see the ignorance, superstition, and suffering of the Christless world, and who stand prepared and willing to make any personal sacrifice to relieve the awful spiritual and physical ills of the peoples to whom we have sent them. These requests are but the essential and inevitable requisitions which our representatives must be expected to make upon us at home when we send them abroad. Our refusals of these requests are to our missionaries like the nails driven into the quivering flesh of our Saviour's body. You make no more grievous requirement of us than when you compel

us to say "No" to these fair appeals of the workers on the fields. May we not hope that the Congregational churches, who are now part and parcel of this Board, in the name of the Master whose we are and whom we serve, will rise in their abundant strength to complete the full apportionment which they have previously adopted, to reach the goal which they have set for themselves, and put into the treasury of their Foreign Board the means of granting these requests? Are there not some men or women who may be led by the Spirit of God, after reading this report, to sit down quickly and write their checks for large amounts to enable us to grant these most Christian appeals? Are there not ministers of Christ who will read this report, and then in the depths of their hearts resolve that their young people shall be made to see these opportunities for foreign service as Jesus himself must see them? Shall we not arise and go hence to something new in joint endeavor and zeal for the extension of the blessings of the gospel of the Son of God into all the world?

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year Ending August 31, 1915

It has been a year of war and of much financial uncertainty, a year of sad experiences in some of our mission fields, but a year in which from current receipts our current expenditures have all been met, with a balance of about $300 toward reducing the small deficit of a previous year.

In the usual form the detailed statement of receipts is as follows:—

Gifts from churches and individuals	$316,399.24
Matured Conditional Gifts	53,432.59
Income from General Permanent Fund	23,171.24
Income from D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment	52,521.00
Income from Miscellaneous Funds	40,760.59
Woman's Boards	308,251.57
Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor Societies	13,783.07
Receipts for Special Objects	102,973.15
Legacies	160,278.02
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as specified in the will	25,000.00
From estate of Sarah R. Sage, for use as specified in the will	5,000.00
	$1,101,570.47

It will be readily seen from this detailed statement that our largest sources of supply are four in number: Gifts from Churches and Individuals, Legacies, Matured Conditional Gifts, and Receipts from Coöperating Societies. The coöperating societies make their own appropriations, and their remittances apply to such appropriations. The income from invested funds shows a gradual increase from year to year.

GIFTS FROM CHURCHES AND INDIVIDUALS

The chief factor in support of the work of the American Board is the amount contributed by churches and individuals. It was believed that with the closer relation between the Board and the National Council an increase from this source might be expected, but we cannot escape the fact that this past year, instead of an increase, there has been a decrease of $34,048.72. Shall we not hope that this is only a temporary setback; and with a deeper sense of the world's vast need and of our own great opportunity, shall we not resolve that in this coming year, by a united effort, we will recover the lost ground, so that the advance of the previous years may be resumed?

LEGACIES

We seem to be passing out of the period of diminished legacy receipts. With the steadying of the Twentieth Century Fund, legacies are again proving a substantial aid to our work. We do well to remember the names of such friends as Solomon H. Chandler, Sarah R. Sage, Homer N. Lockwood, Walter Burnham, George H. Weston, Benjamin C. Hardwick, and many others deserving of mention whose bequests have helped us in recent years. Other notable estates are now in process of settlement, which will help us materially in the immediate future.

Each year the cash receipts from legacies are added to the principal and income of the Twentieth Century Fund, and one-third of the total amount thus reached is available for current work.

The Twentieth Century Fund, September 1, 1914, was	$287,240.29
The income during the year was	11,226.97
Cash receipts from estates (not including what was taken from the Chandler and Sage bequests) were	182,366.80
	$480,834.06

The thirding of this amount results in $160,278.02 becoming available for current expenses, or $16,657.88 more than was available from this source a year ago. In accordance with the usual custom, the balance of the cash legacy receipts and two-thirds of the income of the Twentieth Century Fund, in all $33,315.75, were added to the Fund, increasing the total of the Twentieth Century Fund now in hand to $320,556.04—a much larger amount than ever before in its history, and thus materially strengthening the financial position of the Board at the beginning of the new year.

CONDITIONAL GIFTS

An increasing number of inquiries are coming to the Board about Conditional Gifts. The plan is a simple one. The Board desires such gifts, and upon their receipt executes a written agreement to remit to the donor, or to some person named by the donor, during life, semi-annual payments equivalent to a certain rate per annum, this rate being determined by the age of the life beneficiary when the gift is made. For instance, a life beneficiary at sixty years of age will receive such payments at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The Board under its by-laws keeps the principal sum invested during the life of the beneficiary; and at the decease of the beneficiary, when the income account has been adjusted, the principal sum becomes available for the support of the Board's work. A larger amount than usual has been released for current work this past year, the total sum thus released being $53,432.59. Again, as in legacies, all honor to the names of those friends who are no longer with us and whose presence we miss, but who while living have rendered generous aid in this way. Among such in recent years we gratefully recall the names of Henry E. Ranney, Mrs. Titus Coan, Rev. Hervey C. Hazen, Charles E. Pierson, Thomas Davies, Mrs. Clara P. Lyon, and many others.

The number of new Conditional Gifts received during the year was forty-seven, and the amount of such gifts was $60,517.60. The present total of the Conditional Gifts funds held by the Board is $955,394.17.

If you are thinking of making or changing your will or of adding a codicil, will you not write the name of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions therein; if you are considering making a new investment or changing investments already made, will you not give careful thought to this Conditional Gift plan of the American Board, and will you not recommend it to some friend for consideration, knowing that in this way you will be helping eventually the very highest type of Christian service in the world?

COÖPERATING SOCIETIES

In our annual report a large place is due each year to our coöperating societies. The larger of these are the Woman's Board of Missions, having its headquarters in Boston; the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, with headquarters in Chicago; the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco; and the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society, with headquarters in Toronto. We rejoice exceedingly in the strength and efficiency of these societies and in the ideal relationships and hearty coöperation which have always been maintained.

In mentioning these societies and others, such as the Mindanao Medical Missionary Association, the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association, the Trustees of St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, and the National Armenia and India Relief Association, it should be stated that during the past year there has been no failure on the part of any one of these to bear its full share of responsibility.

It is due the constituencies of some of these coöperating societies to state that the amounts for work assumed due from them to the American Board, August 31, 1915, were as follows:—

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior	$43,035.34
Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific	6,427.94
Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society	2,782.24
Mindanao Medical Missionary Association	1,097.67
	$53,343.19

EXPENDITURES

Our missionaries are among the best in the world, but they need better equipment. At least twenty-five new residences are urgently needed at this time to provide for the health and efficiency of our missionaries, and in this list is not included what may soon be required to replace property destroyed in Turkey. If the record of the preceding year in gifts from living donors had been maintained, this need might have been partially met.

As compared with the previous year, the increase in the cost of the missions was $13,452.61, while the increase in other expenses was $4,806.13, making a total increase in expenditures of $18,258.74. The total disbursements were $1,104,962.85. If we add to the total receipts, which were $1,101,570.47, the $3,754.86 due from coöperating societies in excess of the preceding year, we

have a grand total of $1,105,325.33; and if we deduct from this sum our total expenditures, we have $362.48 to apply on the deficit of the previous year, thereby reducing that deficit to $8,405.22.

PROPERTY LOSSES IN TURKEY

It is too early to make a definite report as to property losses in Turkey. As to the condition of the property at Van, which consists of a hospital, college buildings, high and boarding schools for girls, and missionary residences, we have no positive information. It is reported that several of the buildings have been burned, if not all. For many months two of the larger buildings of Euphrates College, the Theological Seminary building, and other buildings at Harpoot have been occupied by troops. Supplies for colleges, schools, and hospitals have been confiscated. Our property interests in Turkey alone are estimated at about $2,000,000. When peace is once more established we shall need to replace the losses, and unquestionably additional expenses will also be necessary.

COST OF EXCHANGE

It has been a year of great fluctuations in the cost of exchange. When the war in Europe began, it was almost impossible to find ways of transmitting funds to our mission treasurers, but very soon these difficulties were entirely overcome. During the early months of the year the high rates prevailing threatened to add materially to the cost of the work; but such increase in our expenses for the first three or four months was more than offset subsequently, and now the American dollar, in at least some of our mission fields, has more purchasing power than perhaps ever before. In September, 1914, the Board had to pay as high as $4.98⅞ for the pound sterling. Recently in Constantinople American exchange has been in demand, and our mission treasurer has been able to sell drafts on Boston at most favorable rates.

It is a tribute to the confidence in which the Board is held that a large bank in Constantinople, as a measure of safety, besought our mission treasurer to become custodian of a part of its funds.

REMITTANCES FROM ARMENIANS AND OTHERS IN AMERICA TO THEIR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN ASIA MINOR

Before the war, and when normal conditions prevailed, natives of Asia Minor who had come to America, and who desired to remit to their friends in Turkey, were able to make such remittances by the purchase of drafts on London from banking houses in America, and these drafts were easily negotiated in all the larger cities in Asia Minor. When Turkey declared war all such avenues for the transmission of funds were closed, and it became impossible for the Armenians to send money to their needy wives and children and other relatives in their homeland. It was believed a necessity that the Board and its missionaries should undertake to transmit such funds; and since the first of December the Board has received and forwarded to Turkey in this way about a quarter of a million dollars, the most of this having been received at the Boston office in small sums of from five dollars upward.

It may be said that no money given outright for relief work has accomplished more in the way of relief than the sums which have been thus forwarded.

GROWTH IN PERMANENT FUNDS

The following additions have been made to our General Permanent Fund during the year from estates:—

Estate of Charles M. Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.	$20,000.00
Estate of Mrs. Sarah C. Hogg, Providence, R. I.	15,000.00
Estate of Dr. Miles Spaulding, Groton, Mass.	6,006.78
Estate of Maria R. Warriner, Pittsfield, Mass.	3,000.00
Estate of Frederick H. Deck, Downs, Kan.	475.00
Estate of Mrs. Alletta D. Pomeroy, Crete, Neb.	370.43
Estate of Mrs. Mary M. S. Spaulding, Groton, Mass.	239.09
	$45,091.30

The Fund for Disabled and Retired Missionaries amounts, as last year, to $134,884.16. It is greatly desired that this fund should be increased to $250,000, that it may do its complete work. We are glad to announce that we have a pledge for an additional $20,000; the balance remaining to be secured is $95,115.84.

The new funds created during the year are the "Samuel Wilde Fund" of $15,000, the "Harriet R. Ballou Fund" of $10,000, and the "George Austin Pelton Memorial Fund" of $100. The income of these three funds is to be used for the current expenses of the Board's work.

ABIDING RESULTS

The year has had its difficulties, but we may rejoice over the financial outcome. The receipts have been sufficient to meet all expenditures, and the financial position of the Board has been strengthened. We have cause to be thankful to God and grateful to every one who has contributed during these twelve months for this much desired result.

The success of our enterprise is assured; and notwithstanding all changes in the material world, we know that the spiritual results of our work will abide.

NOW READY

Prayer Calendar
for 1916

Issued jointly by American Board and Woman's Boards.

In new form, suitable for standing on a desk or hanging on the wall, this calendar impresses every one who sees it. Containing the names of all our missionaries, pictures of some of them, and of places and scenes on mission fields, with appropriate texts and comments, it meets a want not otherwise supplied.

Sent postpaid to any address for 20 cents.

O Thou that hearest prayer,
Unto Thee shall all flesh come.

READY DECEMBER FIRST

The American Board Almanac
for 1916

A striking cover design transports the reader at once to the Orient. And within the covers are new pictures, fresh information, revised figures setting forth the foreign missionary enterprise as it exists today. An indispensable little handbook. Single copies, 10 cents postpaid; fifteen copies to one address, $1.00 postpaid. Packages of not less than fifty can be obtained at any of the Board's offices at five cents each; if ordered sent, they will be shipped, express collect. All sales on cash basis.

JOINT OFFER

The Prayer Calendar and Almanac will be sent together to any address postpaid for 25 cents.

Remit with address in full to John G. Hosmer, Agent, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE VADALA CHRISTMAS TREE

See page 563